

Motion-Picture-Records

DeVry Movie Camera

Manchuria.

Chosen.

China.

April 1st -

W. J. Morse

U. S. Depart. of Agriculture

Motion Picture
De Vry Camera
W. J. Moor
U. S. Dept. Agr.
Washington.
D. C.

Manduria
1930

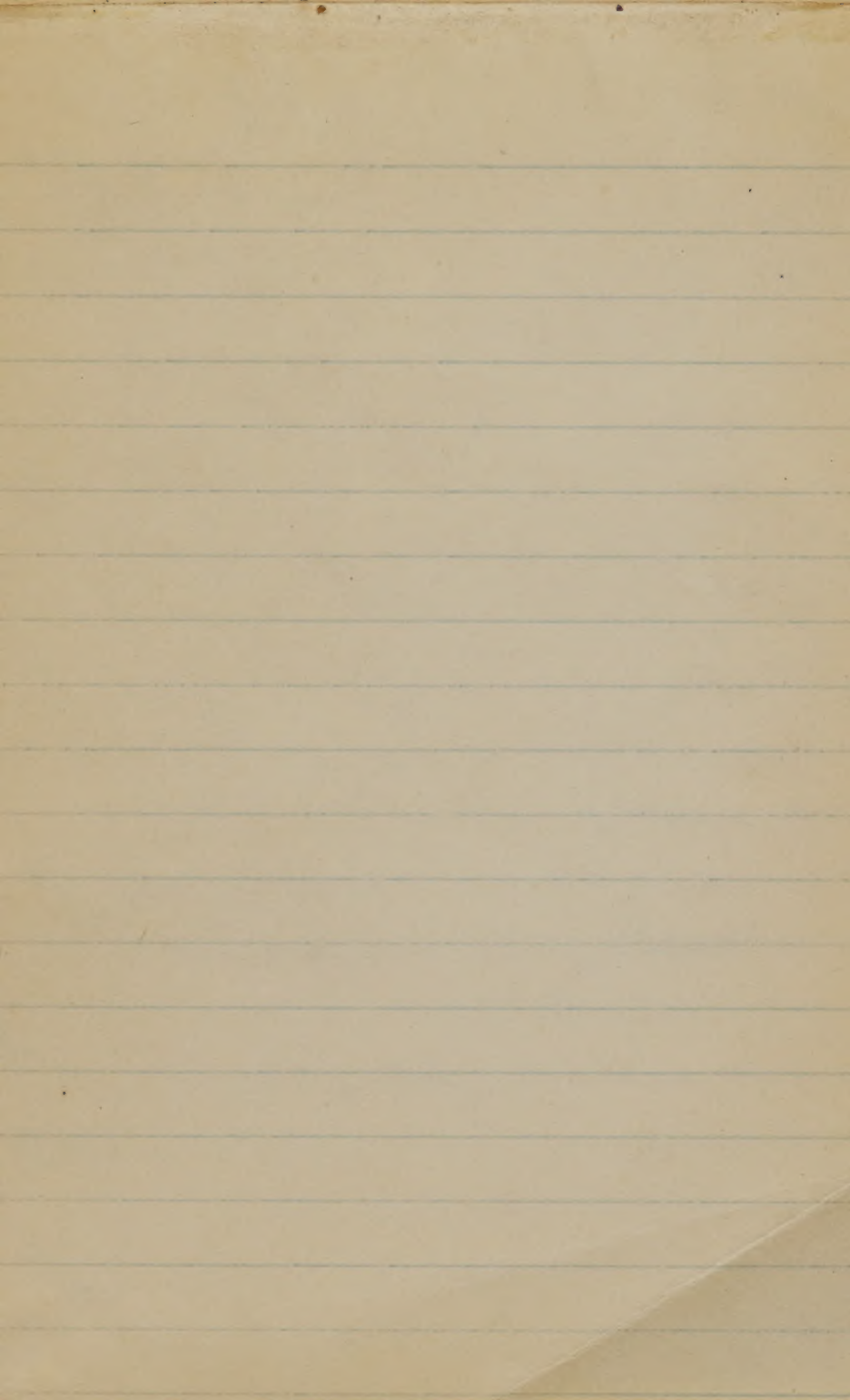
Mr. Akutagawa.
(Motion Picture Lab.)
(S. M. Co.)
(Siam, Manchuria)

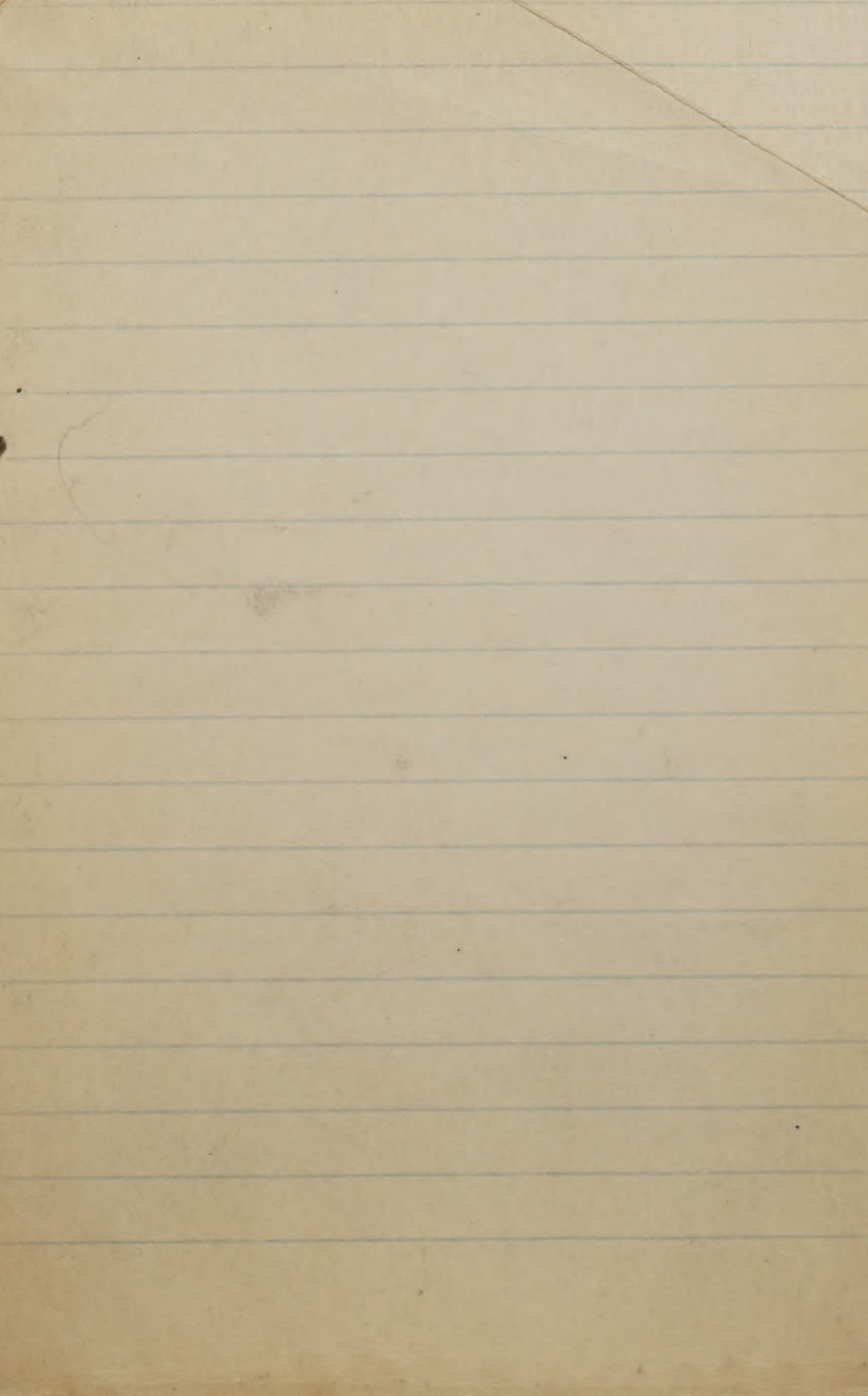
Taijingshu
Ta Hsin Feng
Nan Chuang Jing.

ITEM B1-E2

Date - No. per each day

Still Pictures - No.





FT. SPOOL No. 48

#1
1-22 Planting rows of soybeans
between rows of corn. The
corn was planted first week
in May and is now 5-6 in
high.

5/31/30
Hsingyaochung, Manchuria

#2
22-34 Chinese farmers planting
and covering soybeans:
alternate rows of corn and
soybeans.

5/31/30
Hsingyaochung, Manchuria

#3
34-50 Planting soybeans -

34-50

5/31/30

#4 Planting soybeans between
50-66 hills of corn in corn rows.
when corn is 5-6 in. high
5/31/30 Hsiningyaochung, Manchuria

#5 Unloading drums of soybean
66-82 oil at oil storage yards of S. M.
Ry. Drums have just been
5/7/30 brought from oil mills
Dairen, Manchuria

#6 Wagon loads of drums of soy-
82-90 bean oil on way from oil
6/7/30 mills to oil storage yards of
S. M. Ry, Dairen, Manchuria

#7 Unloading soybean oil cake
90-100 from freight cars and piling
6/7 in stacks near wharves
for export.
Dairen, Manchuria

Spook No. 49.

1. Chinese farmer cultivating
0-11 corn & soybeans in field
near Chinchon - Mandchuria
6/23/30 - Approaching

2
11-25 Chinese farmer cultivating
soybeans & corn near
Chinchon - Peking, 6/23/30

3
25-40 Korean farmer cultivating
soybeans with plow &
ox. Front view. Kisen
Chosen, 6/29/30

4
40-57 Korean farmer woman
cultivating soybeans
with short handled tool
Kisen, Chosen, 6/29/30

5
57-65 Side & close view of Korean
farmer cultivating soybeans
& corn. Kisen, Korea. 6/29/30

6: Hand cultivating soybeans
65-77 near Kungchuling Manchuria, July 21, 1930

7: Cultivating soybeans
77-87 with manchuensis plus
Kungchuling Manchuria
July 21, 1930.

77-
8 Nanzen, Manchuria, 7/28/30
87- Panorama of soybeans
& corn. Beans - 2 rows -
Corn three rows. Rows
21 in apart.

Spool - No. 50

1. Slight panorama of soybean
1-14 & corn. Beans 21 in. apart.
Corn hills 42 in apart
Hill bean between corn
hills, 6-10 bean plant
per hill - just in bloom.
Nangzen - Manchuria 7/28/30
Corn planted 5/1/30 - beans 6/1/30
2. Panorama view of soybean
14-28 planted in young mulberry
plantation for green
manure. Hsieningaochung
Manchuria 7/30/30
- 3- View showing unity plots of
28-44 soybeans - Tall mosquito &
round mosquito.
Hsieningaochung. Man
7/30/31

4- View of soybeans hills!
44-57 between hills of corn.
Hainings quarry. 7/30/30

5. View of rows of soybeans
57-69 & corn grow in alternate
21 in. rows. Corn rows 5/1
beans 6/1 - Hainings quarry 7/30/30

6
65-

7 Soybeans in apple for
77-82 green manure. 8/15/30 Chinden

8

82-

9

24001-10 20.

Spool - No. 51.

1 Millet & soybeans. Soybeans
0-10 in middles every other middle
Kosai, 8/26/30

2 Soybeans, mungbeans, adzuki
10-20 beans & buckwheat. The
soybeans sown in patches
in row middles,
Kosai, 8/26/30 - Chosen

3. Showing dot system of
21-36 planting soybeans and
millet, soybean hills
4 ft. apart. Chuma, Korea. 8/27/30

3. Soybeans & Kaohung field. The
35-50 kaohung 4 ft. apart with
2 hills of soybeans
between. 4 middles south
of Chuma, Chosen, 8/27/30

4 Kasling & company
50-66 Stacks Kasling & Co. Hill.
1 bill of exchange
between the bills
of Kasling which
are 36 in. apart. About
12 miles north of Chawa
Chosen. 8/27/30

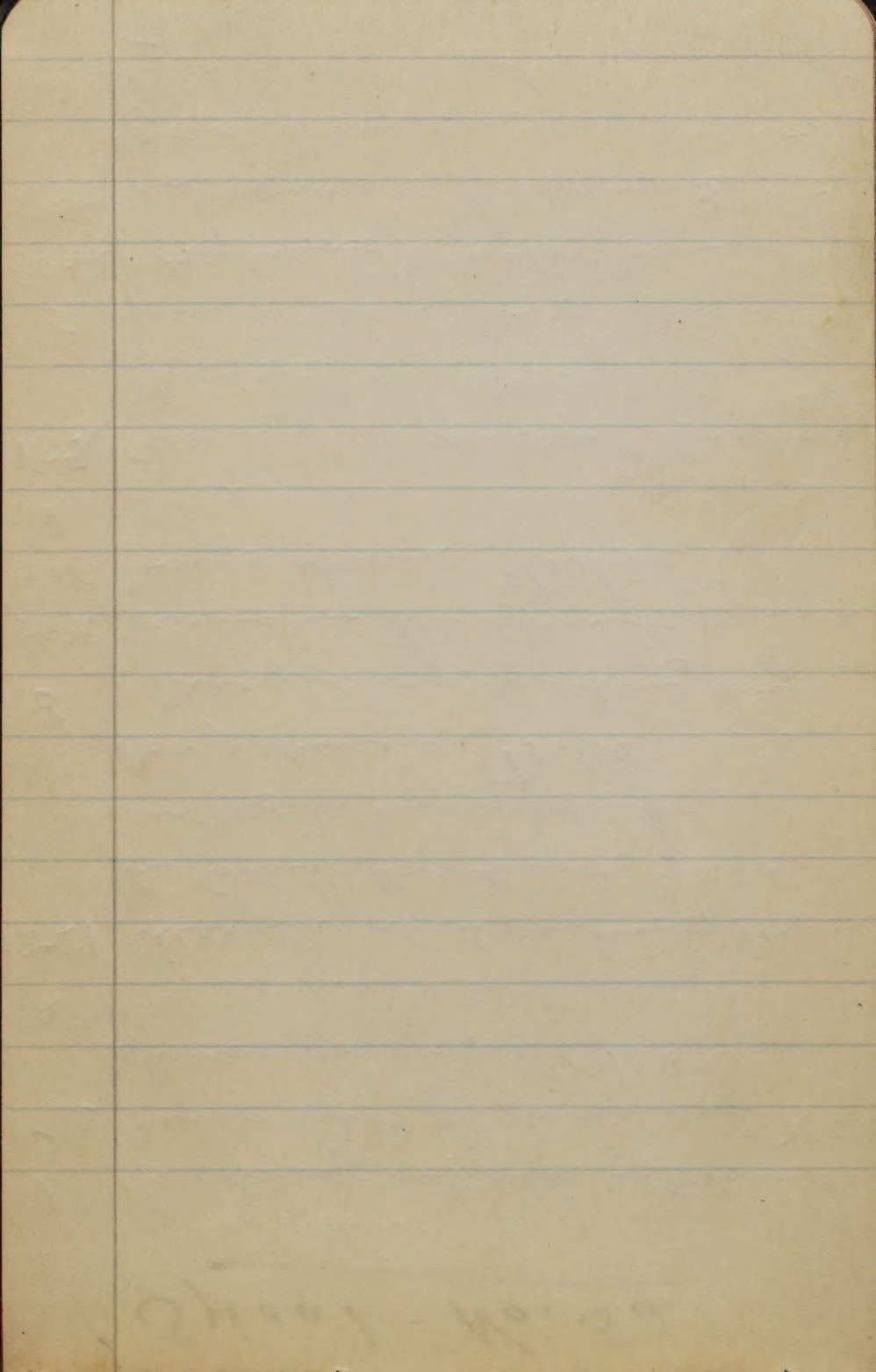
5
66-74 - Weighing & measuring in
inspection service. These bags
are under weight. 8/30/30. Hays.
76. Measuring by dry
77-89 measure system in
the inspection service.

7.
87-100 Packing & weighing system
for inspection. Hays
Chosen. 9/30/30.

2000 1000 25

Spool - No. 52.

- 1 ^{Korean} Loading boat with soybeans on
0-12 Daidu river for shipment to
Chinampo. Heijo. 8/30/30
- 2
12-27 Cleaning and racking soybean
in Korean Merchants yard
on Daidu River bank.
Heijo. chosen. 8/30/30
- 3
27-38 Inspectors grading soy-
beans in Merchants yard
Heijo, chosen. 8/30/30
- 4
38-50 - Bin of soybeans & hawks
growing along edge of rice
field - Near Heijo. Chosen. 9/2/30
5.
50-62 Soybeans & Castor Beans
in rows. Castor plants 30 in
apart - Bean hills between
Rows 21 in apart
Taihei. Chosen. 9/5/30



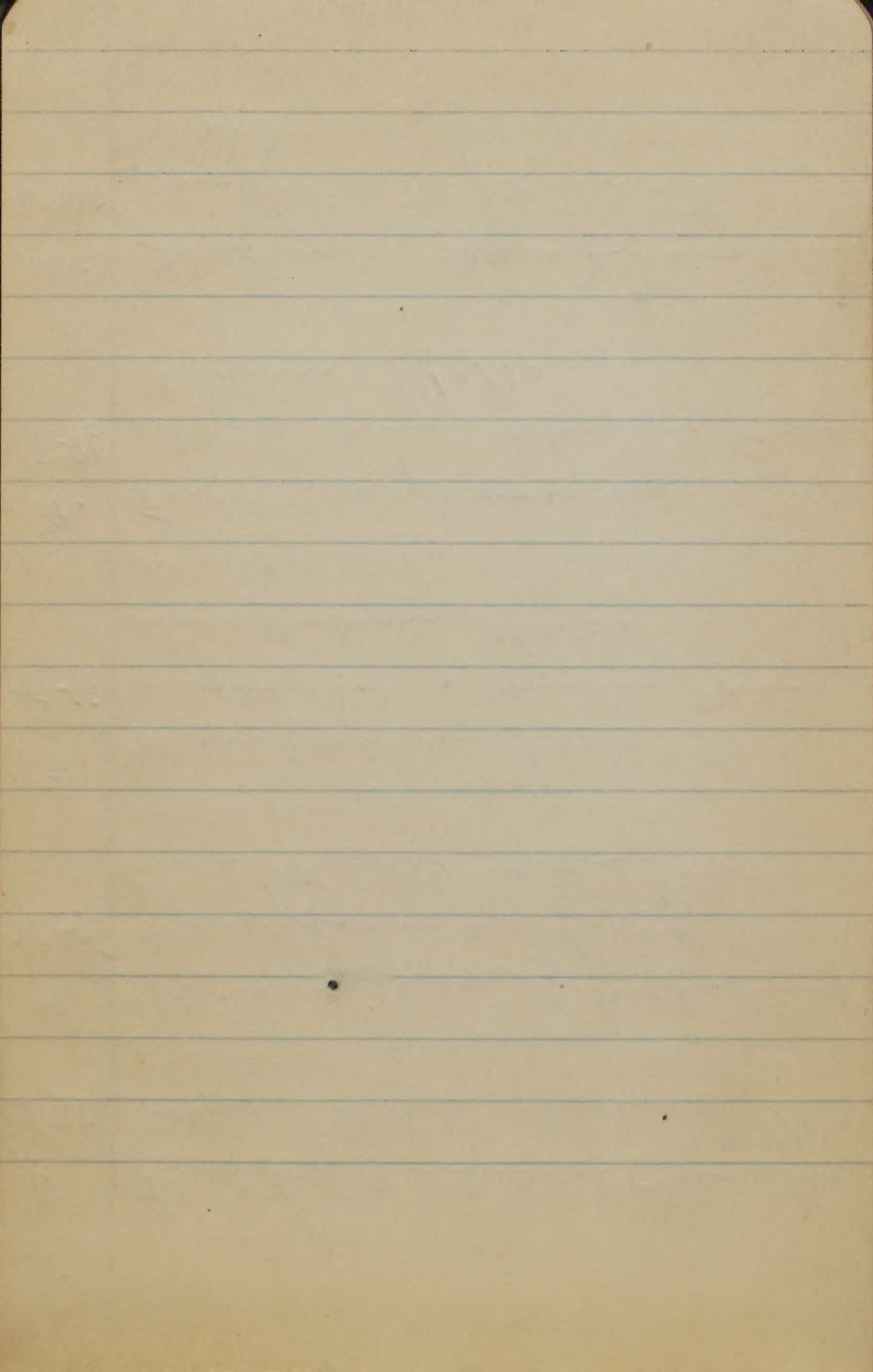
6 Field of buckwheat & soybeans
62-70 near Taihei. Chosen 9/5/30

7 Close-up view of buckwheat
70-78 & soybeans in field
near Taihei. Chosen 9/5/30

8. View of excellent field of
78-88 soybeans on Kuremura Farm
near Shariin. 9/10/30

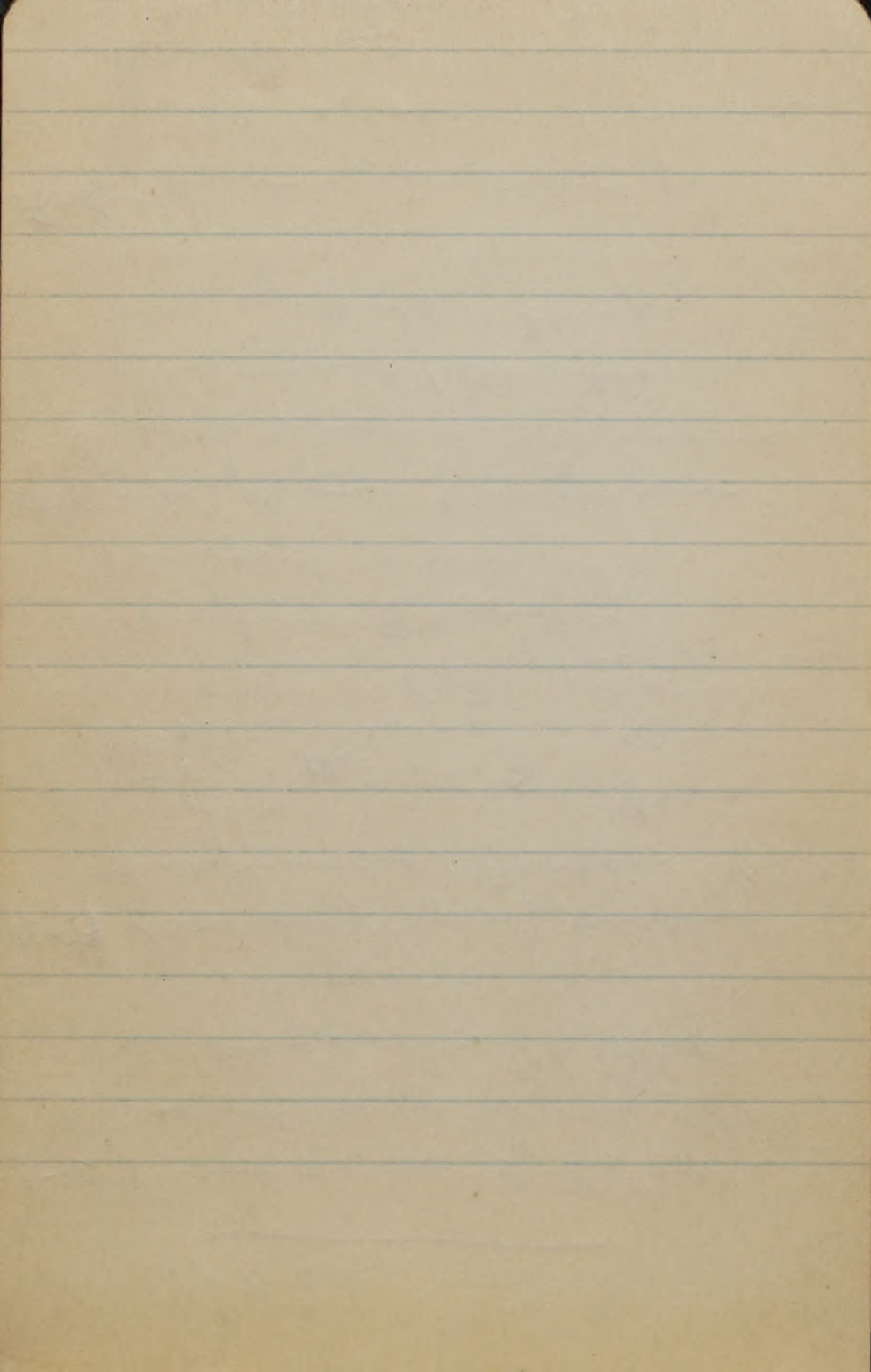
9. Field of soybeans. buckwheat
88-96 adzuki beans & mung bean
Shariin. 9/10/30

10 - Close-up of ~~excellent~~ soybean
96-100 plants at Shariin Sta
9/10/30



SPOOL # 53.

- 0-12 Panorama of Korean
varieties in variety test
at Singin. Mar. 9/18/30
- 12-24 Kooling (Green) millet
& sorghums. Singin. 9/18/30
- Brn
⑤ S
..... 21 in
8 ft 8 ft. apart
sorghum 5 to mill 4-5 per hill
millet 8 to mill -
- 24-37 - Sorghums & sorghums -
Sorgh & herb against beds -
but against. Perilla an
age of field - Singin. 9/18/30
- 38-48 - Harvesting sorghums from
field to fanner. Plants are
bundles & cut yesterday -
Near Ritsuri. 9/23/30

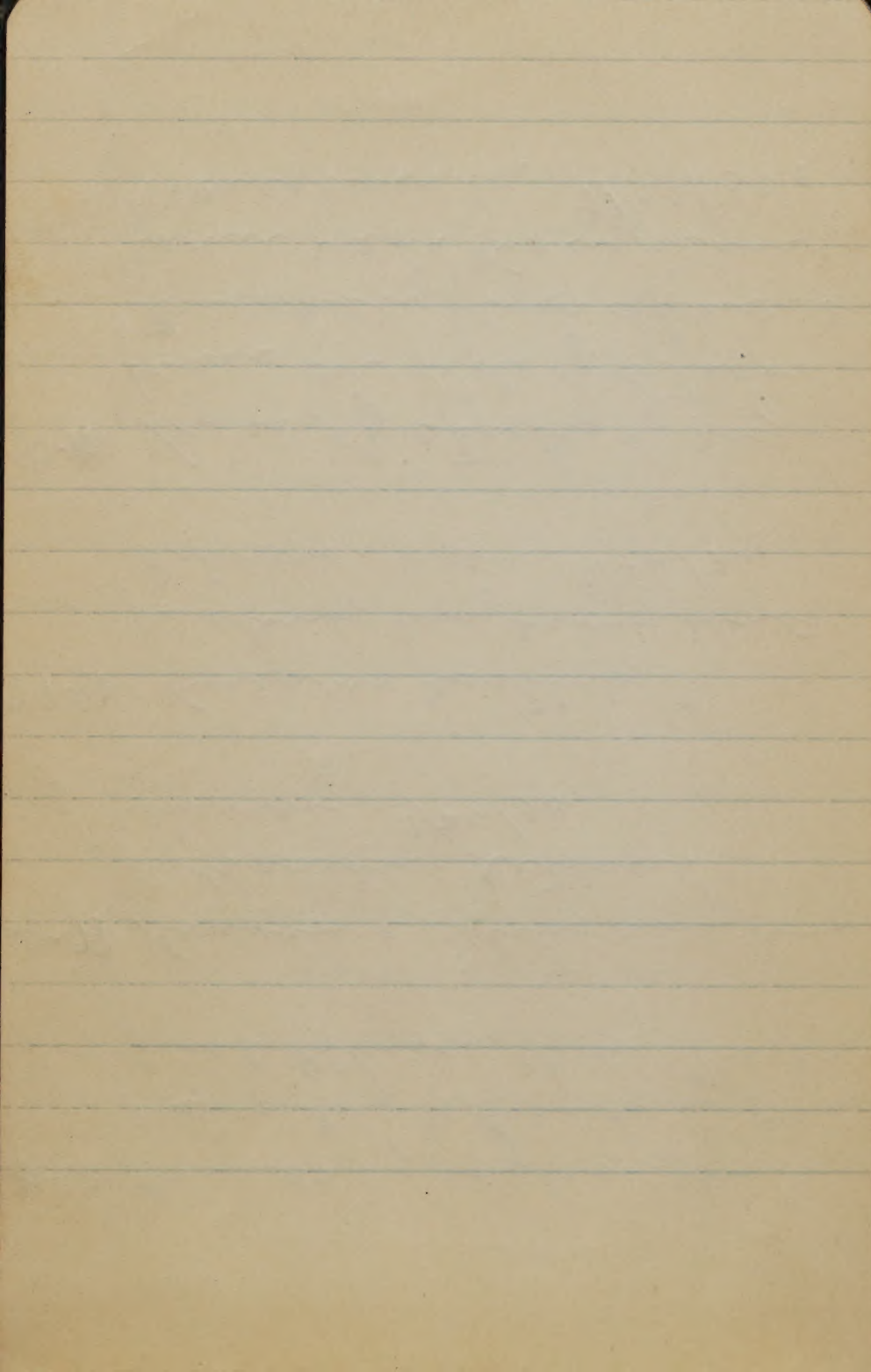


48-60 Bundling soybean plants
preparatory to hauling from
field. Ritsuri, Chosen. 9/23/30

60-77 Koreans cutting soybean
with sickle. Ritsuri
Chosen. 9/24/30

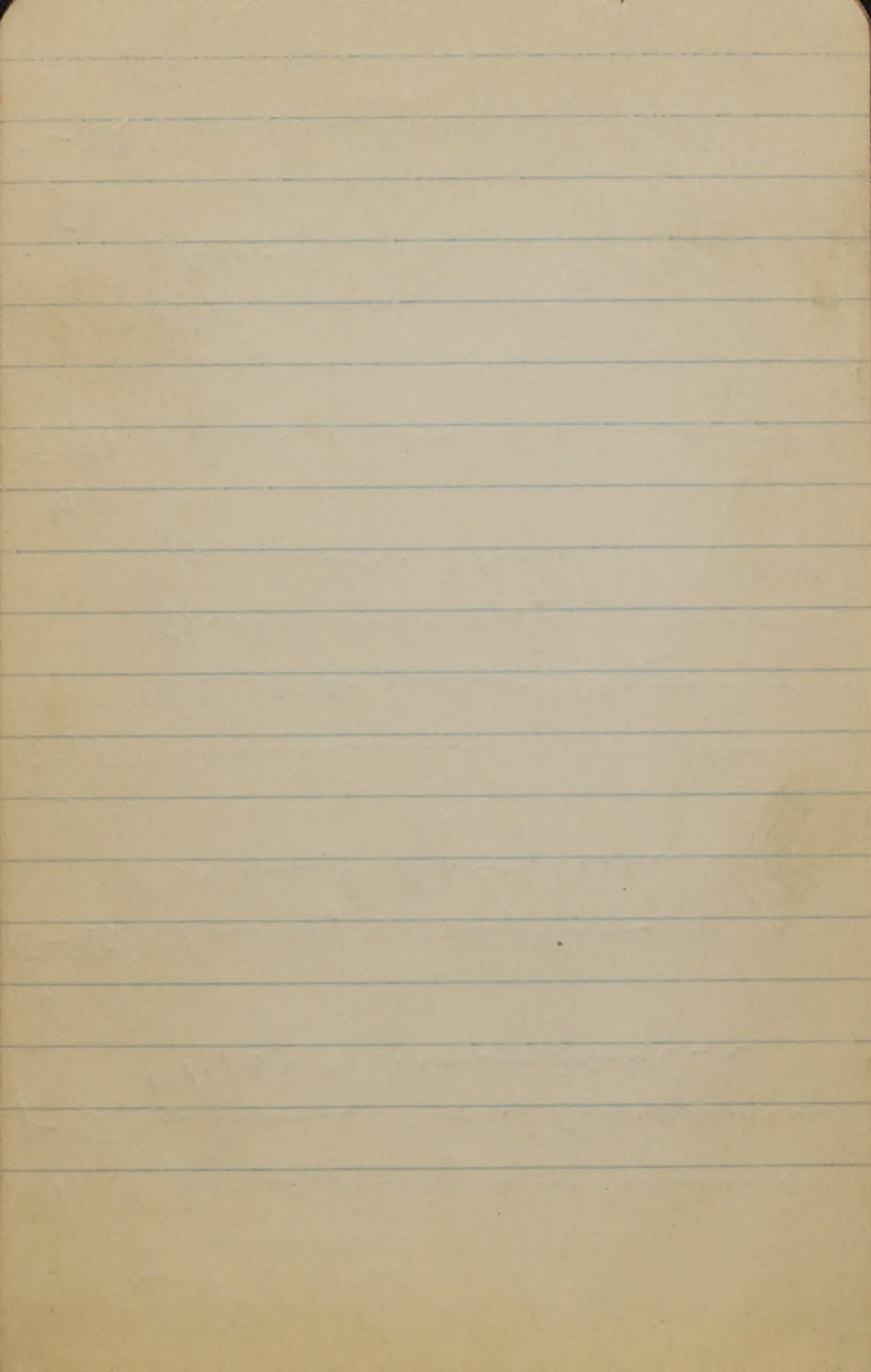
77-81 - Koreans cutting &
bundling soybean plants
Ritsuri, Chosen. 9/26/30

87-100 View of stacks of soy-
bean on side of outdoor
threshing floor. Chinese
farm near Kangnam,
Manchuria. 9/30/30.



SPOOL 21.54

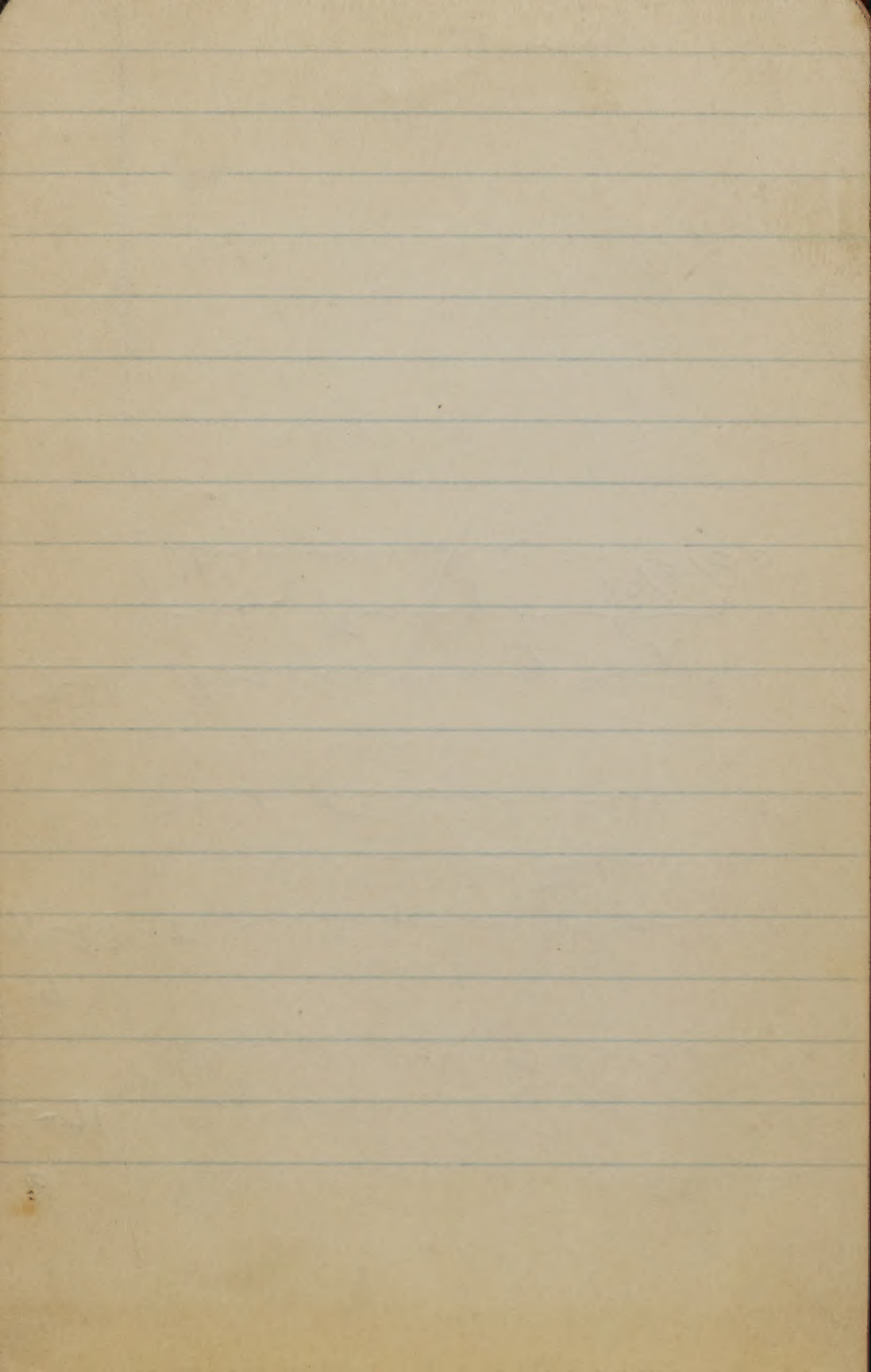
- 1 | Harvesting soybeans
1-15 | in farm near Kaiyuan
10/1/30. Manchuria
- 2 |
15-25 | Close up of soybean roots
for fuel Kaiyuan. 10/1/
- 3 |
25-35 | Panorama of soybean
stacks field. Chinese
pulling roots & stuffing
for fuel. Kaiyuan 10/1/30
- 4 |
35-51 | Panorama of stacks of
soybeans in farm
threshing yard.
Kungchuan. 10/3/30
- 5 |
51-62 | Loading soybean plants
to carry to threshing floor
Kungchuan. 10/3/30



6. Close-up view of loading
2-71 sawpans - Kungsholms
Munclupia 10/3/30

7
71-87 Turning over load of
sawpans in trucking
yard, Kungsholms. 10/3/30

87-100 Harvesting sawpans
near Kungsholms -
Munclupia. 10/3/30



Spool- 55 ✓

✓
0-8 Harvesting soybeans
near Kungsholms 10/3

2-

8-16 - Banner of harvesting
soybeans - Kungsholms
10/3/30

3

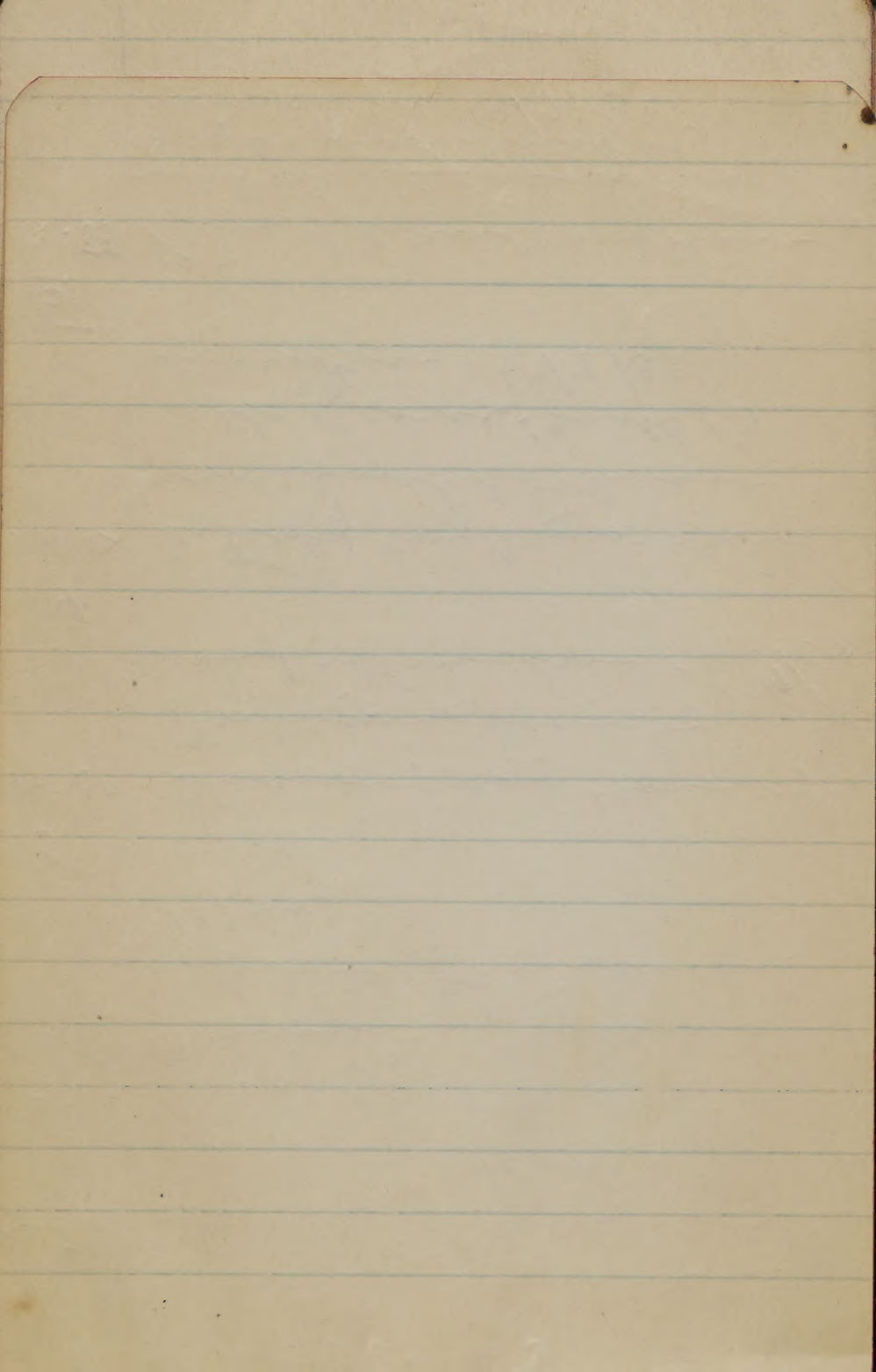
16-30 Cleaning soybeans by
throwing beans in
wind - Churcho - 10/7/30

4

30-42 Cutting soybeans - which
were planted between
hills of corn - south of
Churcho, 10/7/30

5

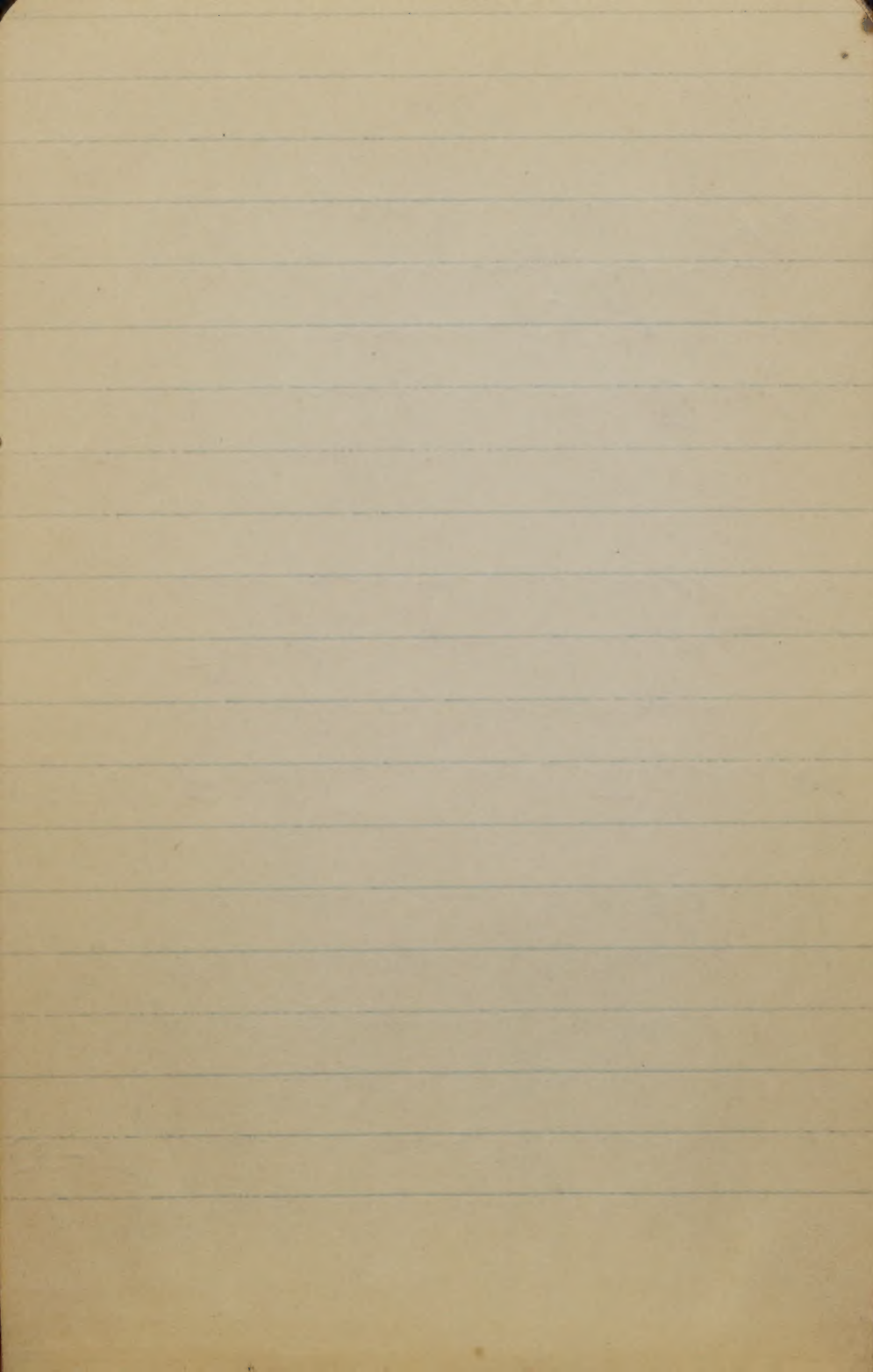
42-55 View of corn & soybean
field showing bunches of
soybeans. south of
Churcho. 10/7/30



6
55-68 Planting soybean
plants on threshing
ground in preparation
for threshing. Near
Nanzankai Village
Manchuria, 10/10/30

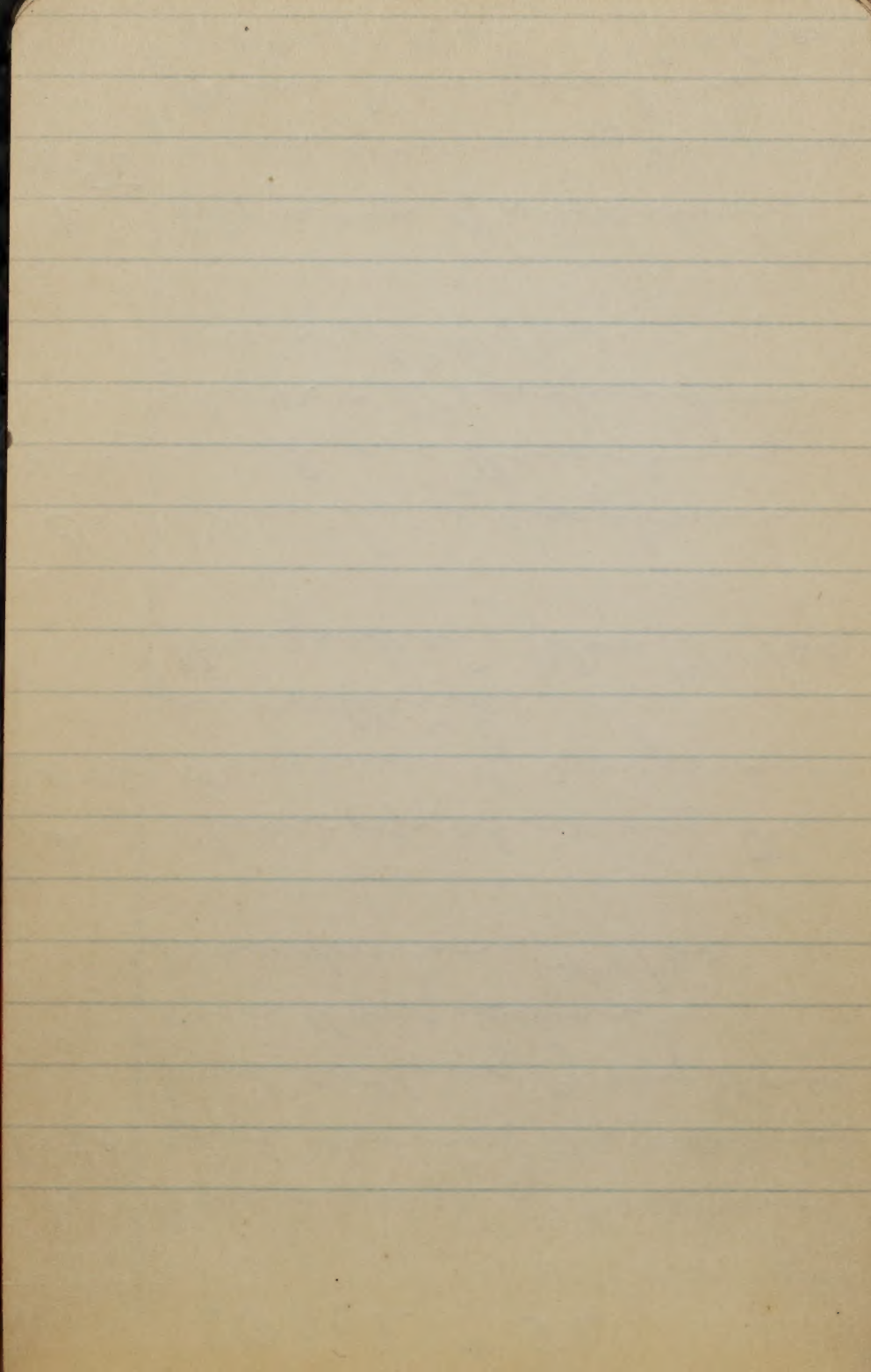
7.
65-64 Turning over threshed
plants for second
threshing. near
Nanzankai, Manch. 10/10/30

8
84-100 General view of threshing
soybeans by rolling
and flailing near
Nanzankai, Man. 10/10/30



SP001 # 56

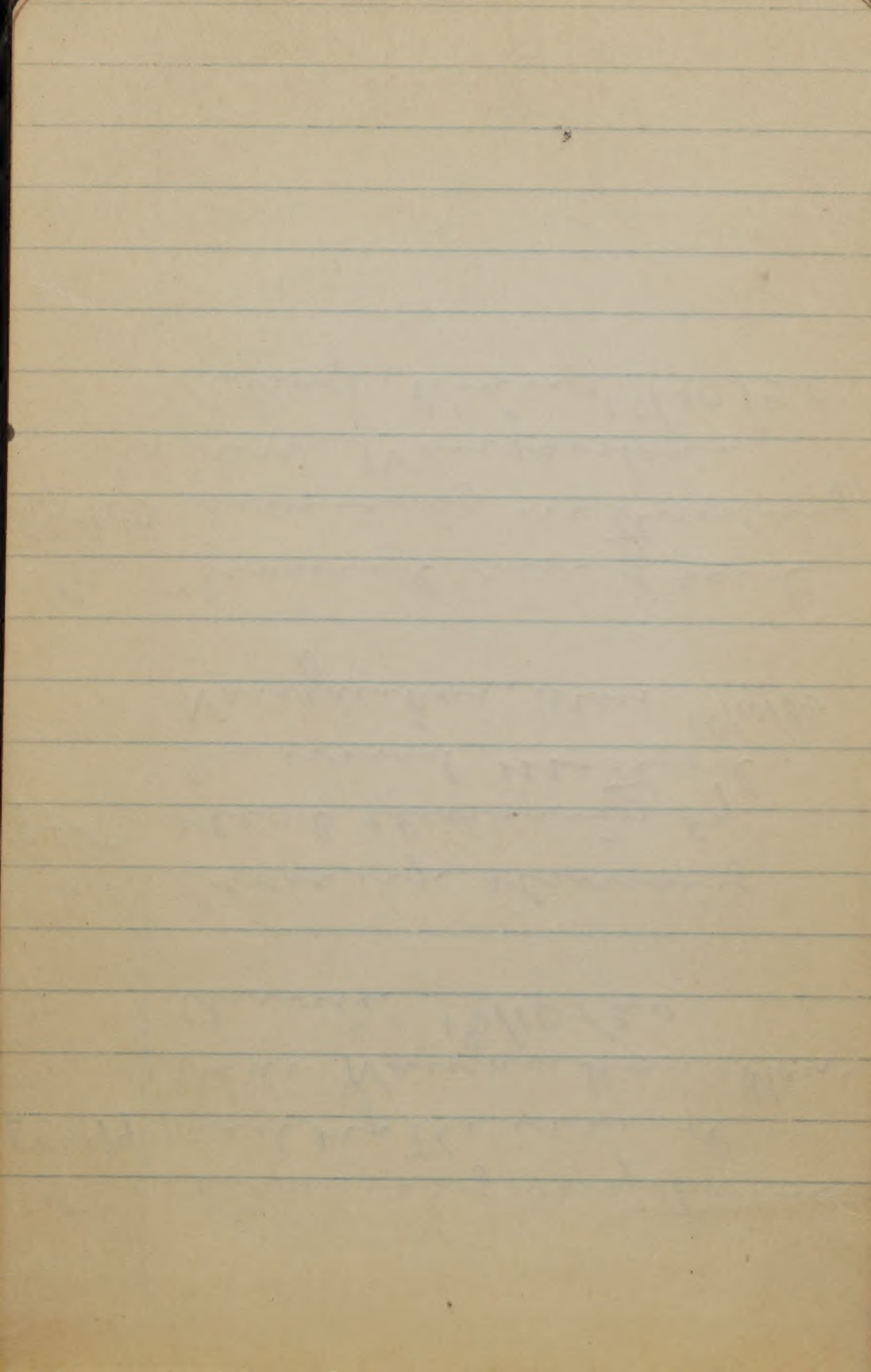
1. Panorama of threshing
1-20 yard showing the flailing
and rolling of soybeans
near Nanzankai.
Manchuria, 10/10/30
2. Close-up showing the
20-35 threshing of soybeans
by rolling.
Nanzankai, Man 10/10/30
3. Cleaning soybean
85-46 seed on threshing
floor - Nanzankai
Man, 10/10/30
4. Close up of shoveling
46-55 and cleaning soybean
near Nanzankai
village. Man 10/10/30



5. Cleaning dry sun
55-74 seed by the wind.
Man Nanzankai, Man-
churia. 10/10/30

6. Close up showing
74-86 seed cleaning by
the wind method.
Nanzankai, Man. 10/10/30

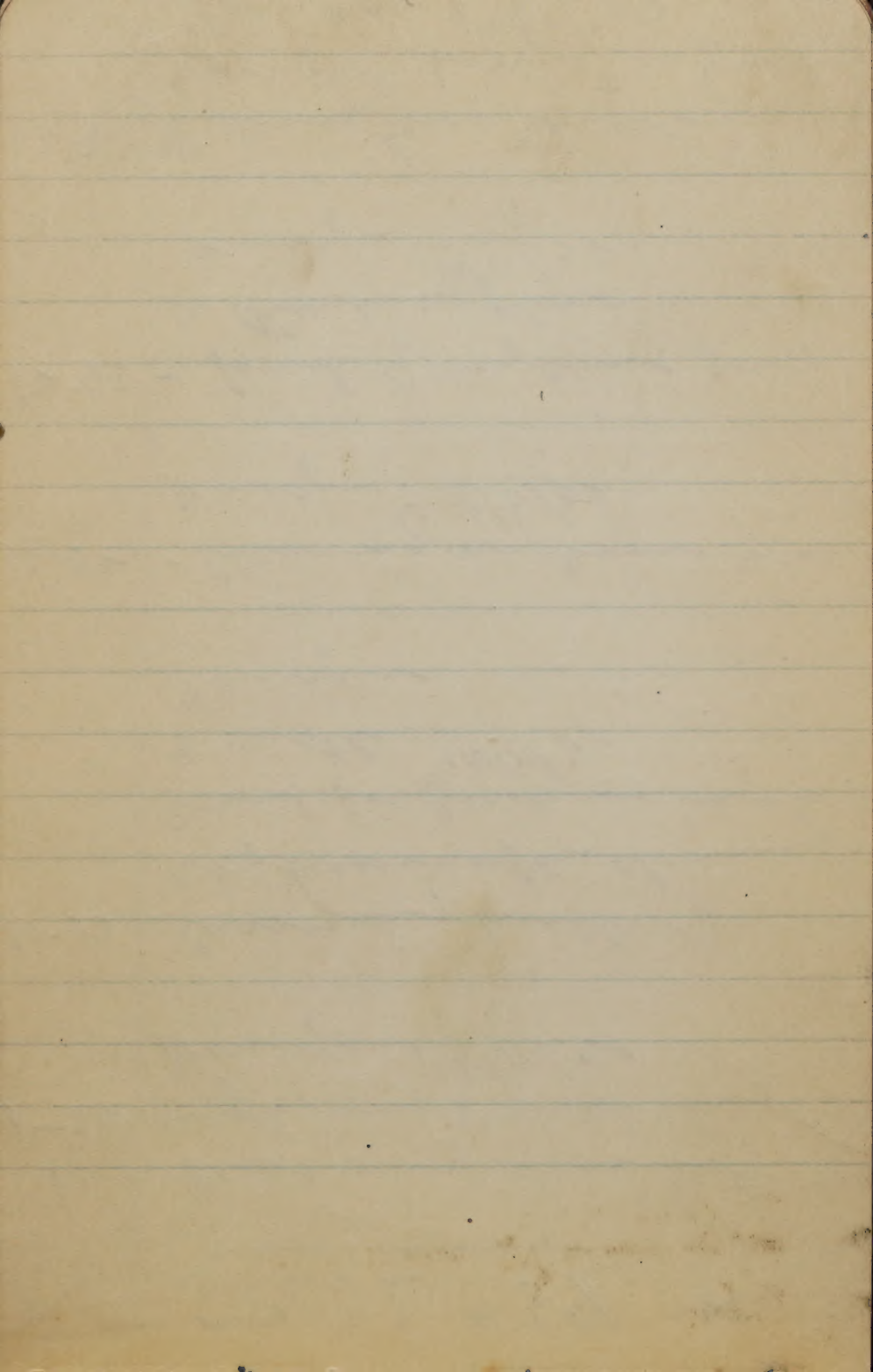
7. General view of seed
86-100 cleaning on threshing
floor. Nanzankai
Village, Man. 10/10/30



X

SPOOL #57 X

- 1
1-20 measuring channel
soybeans & cracking
Nangyan 10/11/30
- 20-32 Carrying hulls of
soybeans after cleaning
Used for feeding hogs
& cattle 10/11/30
Nangyan
- 32-52 - Cleaning soybeans near
Nangyan 10/11/30
- 52-62 - Load of soybeans going
to trucking place.
Nangyan 10/11/30
- 62-74 Picking beans & roots on
harvested field, for feed
Nangyan 10/11/30



74-82

View of Chinese children
grooming, picking & tagging
leaves, stems & roots of
sugarcane for wind-
fuel. Nanyang. 10/11/30

82-90

Close-up of tools used
in cleaning sugarcane
after threshing. The
machine cleaning
machines. Nanyang
10/11/30 -

90-100

View of threshing floor
with sugarcane ready
for threshing. Nanyang
10/11/30 -

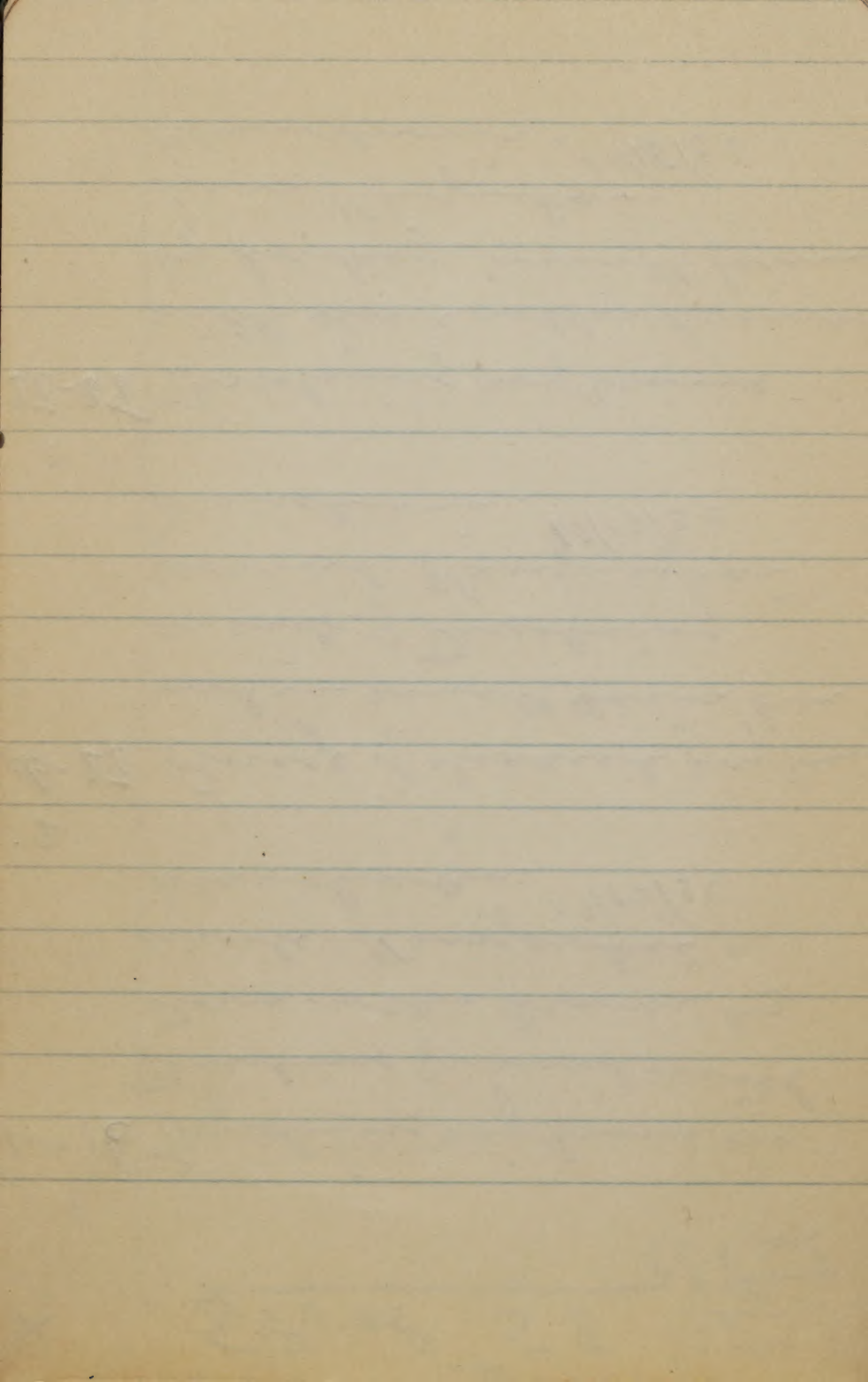
X

SPool 58 Zeiss
Ikon
film
82.5 feet

1-16 Threshing soybeans on
threshing ground with
stone roller drawn by
mule. Wangankai.
Manchuria. 10/15/30

2
16-28 Storage of cleaned soybean
seed in small cedar bin
on side of threshing
ground. Wangankai.
Manchuria. 20/15/30

3.
28-38 Threshing soybeans
with stone roller drawn
by donkey. Small farm
near Wangankai.
Manchuria. 10/15/30



4 Raking and scraping
48-54 threshed soy bean material
in piles in preparation
for wind cleaning.
Nanzunhai, Man. 10/15/30

5.
50-62 Panorama showing
cleaning of soy bean
threshed material by
throwing material in
air. Nanzunhai, Man. 10/15/30

6.
62-76 Cleaning soy beans by
wind method, Nanzunhai
Manchuria. 10/15/30

7
76-83 Carrying soy bean threshed
junks & fine material away
in kowling stack baskets
for cattle feed. Nanzunhai
Man. 10/15/30

SPOOL # 59.

- 1
0-8 Cutting sorghum straw
for cattle feed Taipingchuang
10/22/30
- 8-22 Shelling corn by hand,
beating, and by small
board in Chinese
farm yard, Taipingshuan,
China 10/22/30
- 22-35 - Shunning bean sprouts,
fresh bean and 8 fruit
and at market. Peking,
China 10/24/30
- 35-50 - Market scene show bean
and seller slicing bean
and (Pickled) in small
slices to other forms of
bean and 10/24/30. Peking

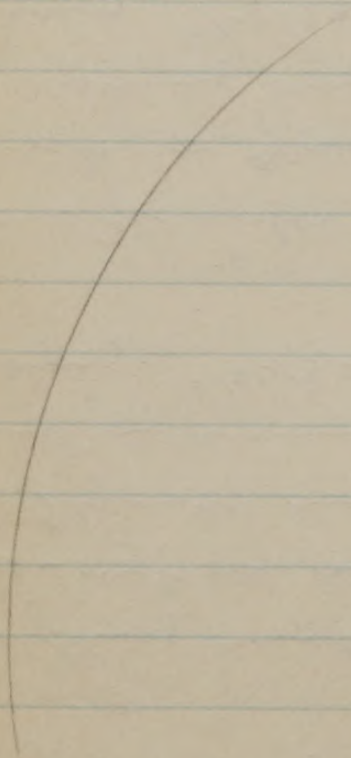
boiled in water with fennel,
pepper & salt.

50-66 - Bean sprouts marked
showing sprouts - 3-5-9
days - Peking, 10/24/30

66-78 Making small blocks of
Tofu which are pressed
for 5 hours and then
fried in sesame oil, Tofu blocks
Peking, 10/25/30

78-98 Stone grinder drawn by
mule in grinding soybean
in making bean curd
Peking, 10/25/30

98-100 Photo of bean sprouts
in tubs outside of door
in making bean sprout
Factory, 10/26/30
Peking, China



SPOOL #60.

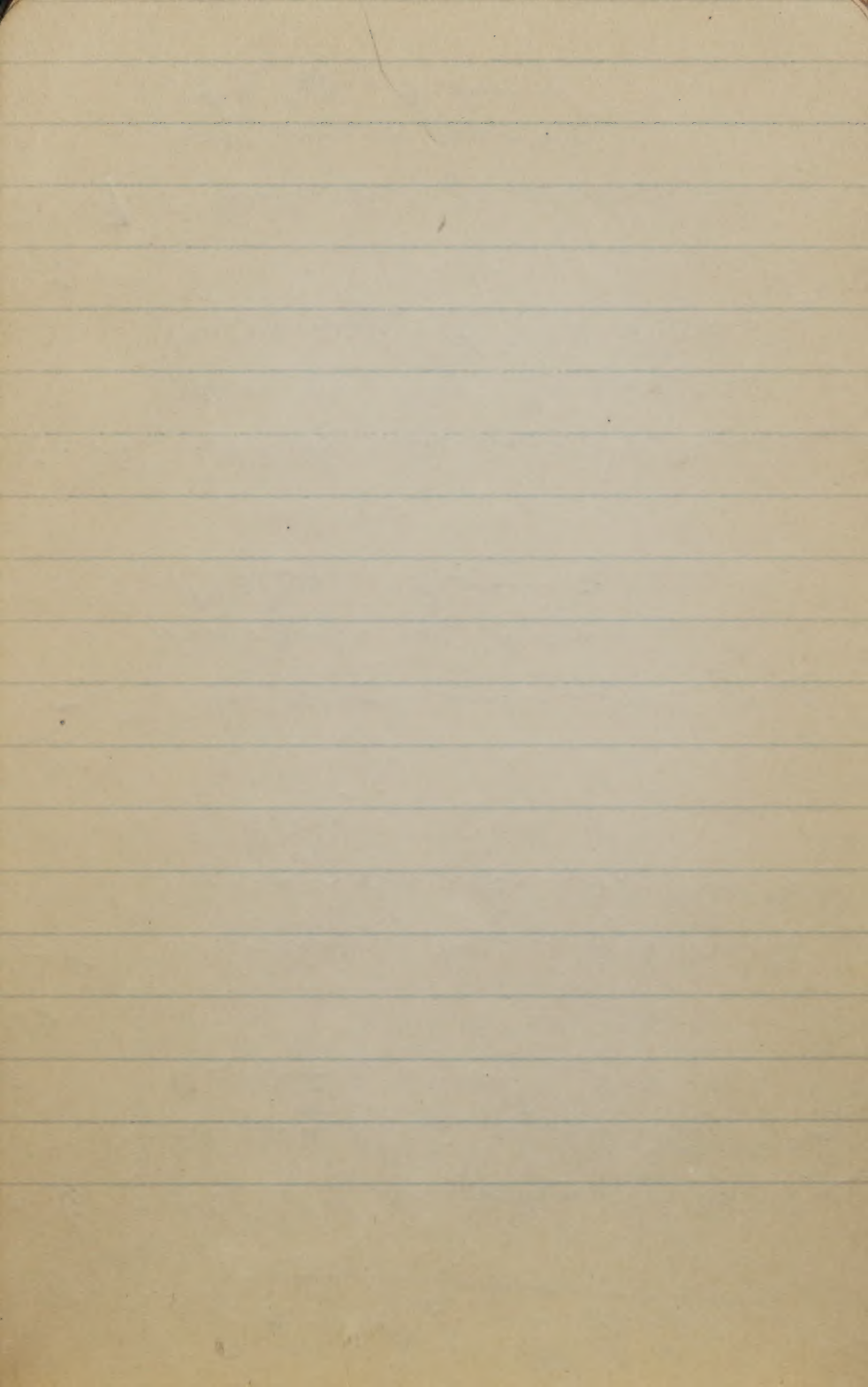
1
0-5 - Lin of wooden tubs of
wring bean sprouts. 10/26/30
Peking.

2
6-18 - Wishing bean sprouts
to remove skins. 10/26/30
Peking.

3
18-28 - Soy sauce curing in out-
side jars for 2 years.
10/3/30. Peking.

4
28-38 - Wash curing in outside
jars for 1 yr. Used in
soy sauce, 10/3/30 Peking.

5
38-47 - Radishes pickled in
soy sauce wash
10/3/30 - Peking.



6- Panoramic in ground
47-64 300 yrs. old soy sauce
factory. showing soy sauce
mash. soy sauce & vegetable
curing 11/3/30

7

64-74 Pouring soy sauce in
small oil paper jars.
cured 3 yrs. 11/3/30

8.

74-82 Close up view of radishes
pickled in soy sauce
mash. 11/3/30 - Patents

9

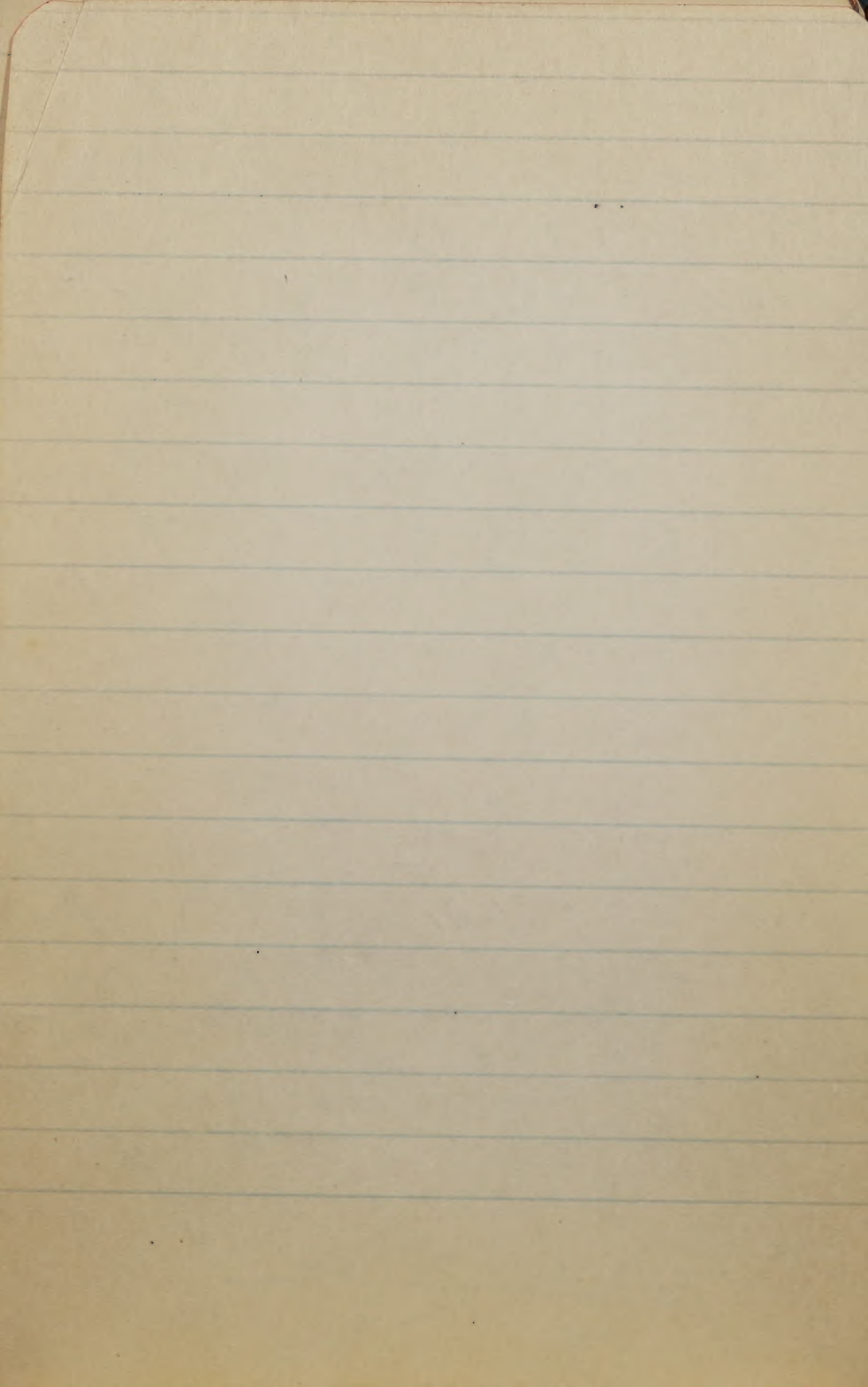
82-90 Close up view of soy sauce
mash. cured 1 year. 11/3

10

90-100 Soy sauce & soy sauce
mash curing -
11/3/30

SPOOL #61.

- 0-9 Counting persimmons
✓ in baskets for city vendors.
- 2 11/7/30 - Shiang Tang, China
- 9-36 - Panorama of persimmons
in beds for winter storage
✓ 8 persimmons. 11/7/30
Shiang Tang, China
- 3
- 36-55 Panorama of Manchurian
farmer exhibitors of soybean
✓ seed at Kingchuling Sta. Soybean
Seed Fair, Kingchuling.
Manch. 11/27/30
- 4.
- 55-68 the 12th prize winners of
✓ soybean seed at Kingchuling
Soybean Seed Fair.
Kingchuling, Manchuria
11/27/30



5
68-84 Panorama of exhibit
of soybean seed samples
at Soybean Seed Fair
Kungchunling, Manch.
11/28/30

6,
84-92 Close-up view of seed
samples at Soybean Seed
Fair - 1st prize in center.
with gold label. Kungchunling,
Manchuria. 11/28/30

7,
92-100 View of gate leading to the
Soybean Seed Exhibit.
Sign made of soybeans
& pods of soybeans
Kungchunling. 11/28/30

SPOOL # 62

- 11 |
- 0-8 - Welcome Arch to Saybrook
✓ fair, Kungsholms
11/28/30
- ✓
- 8-14 Welcome sign over
arch of Welcome to
✓ Saybrook Sound Fair
Kungsholms 11/28/30
- 14-25 Unloading saybrook
from cart. 11/29/30
3 ✓ Kungsholms 11/29
- 4
- 25-33 Emptying saybrook
✓ in Urin bin
5 Kungsholms 11/29
30
- 33-45 - General view of building
✓ Urin bin
Kungsholms 11/29/30

6

45-60 - Dumping day beams
in Uster bins 11/29/30
Kunzschubing - 11/

7

60-75 - Dumping beams in
Uster bins 11/29/30
Kunzschubing -

8

75-82 - Swing yard
Kunzschubing 11/29/30

Stool # 63

Kunglung

11/29/30

1

1-16

Storage yard

2

16-26

seed storage

3

26-42

seed storage

4

seed storage

4

42-48

seed storage

5

24

48-72

Panorama 11/29/30

6

6

72-85

Marching farmers crossing
Sungari River with loads
of beans. Near Harbin

12/2/30

Tao-Lai-Chao

SPOOL #64

- 1
0-16 View of stacks of soy beans
✓ in Chinese Merchant Storage
yard, Harbin, on bank
of Sungari River, 12/2/30
- 2
16-34 View of stacks of soy beans
in Storage yard of Chinese
✓ Merchant on bank of Sungari
river, Harbin, 12/2/30
- 3
34-40 Scene of bean sacking
✓ & storage in yard along
rr. Tao-Lai-Chao. 12/3/30
- 4
40-94 Scene of bean sacking
✓ & storage - Tai-Lai-Chao.
12/3/30

5

4402

Tai-Lia-Chao

Train loaded with
beans. 12/3/30.

62-85

Tai-Lia-Chao.

✓

Parsonage of say from
storage as train was
pulling from stn.
12/5/30.

SPOOL # 65.

- 1
- Q-26 - Panorama in storage
✓ yard. Kanyuan. 12/4/30
- 2
- 26-42 - Dumping seed in an
✓ drier Bin. Kanyuan
12/4/30
- 3
- 42-61 - Panorama of market
✓ buying storage merchandise
buying from farmers.
Kanyuan, 12/4/30
- 62-

8 Pool #66

- 1
0-12 - Train soybeans
✓ oil cake.
Darien 12/9/30.
- 2
12-22 - Putting cakes into
warehouse, Darien
✓ 12/9/30
- 3,
22-44 - Parovanna string
jules of bean cake
✓ in warehouse -
Darien, Darien, 12/9/30
- 4
44-58 - Coolies carrying
✓ bags of soybeans on
boat. Darien 12/9/30
- 5
58-70 - Loading boat with
✓ soybeans. Darien
12/9/30.

17

Spool 67

1

0-10 - Unloading bay

✓ cubes at wharves

Durham 12/9/30

✓

10-22 - Unloading bay cubes

✓ at wharves. 12/9/30

3.

22-34 - Close up of pile - small

salmon (2), salmon stick

8 Tai-fish (Porgie) green mud

in white miss. Tokyo.

Japan. 1/5/31

4

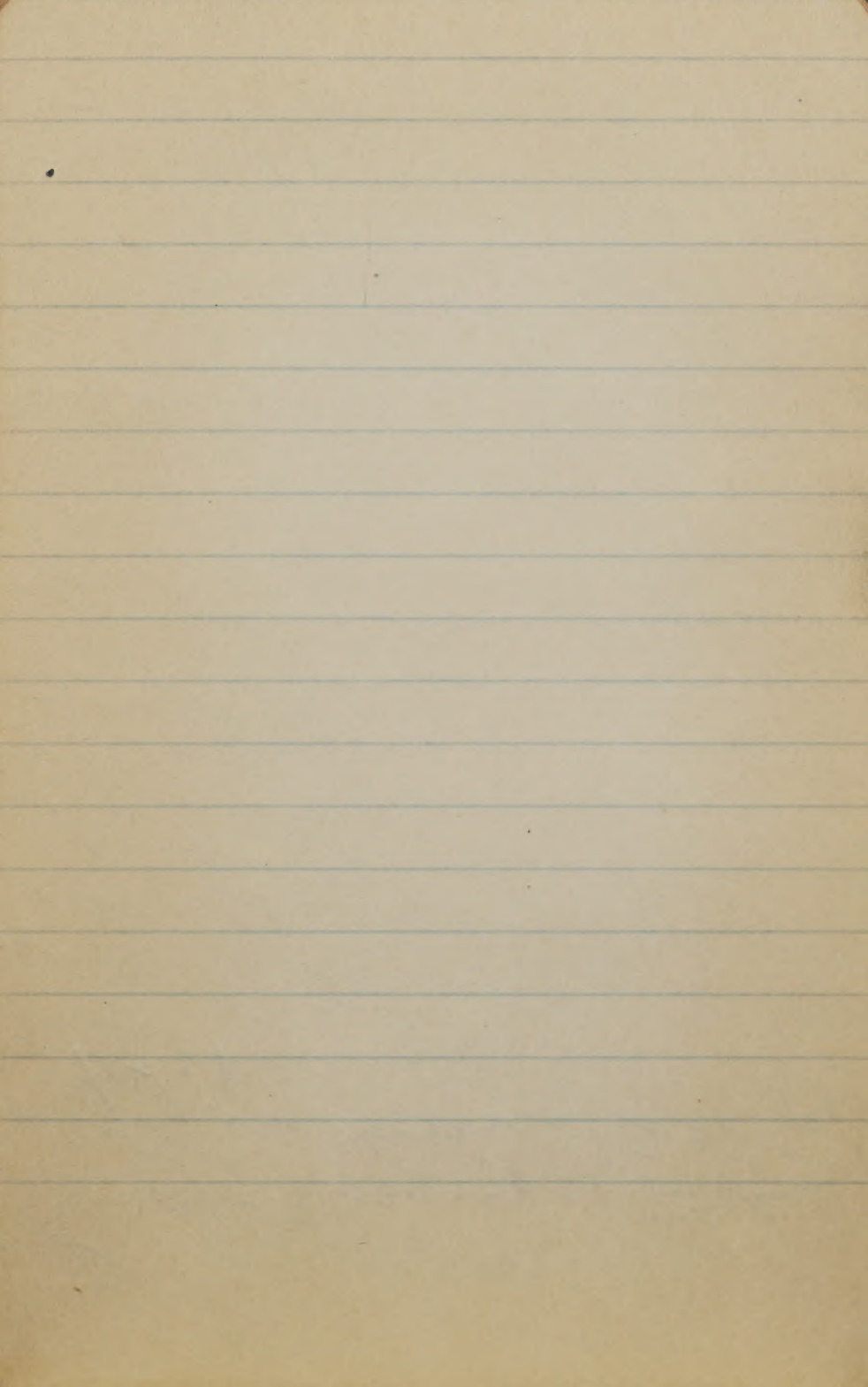
34-54 - Packing pieces

✓ 8 bup in miss.

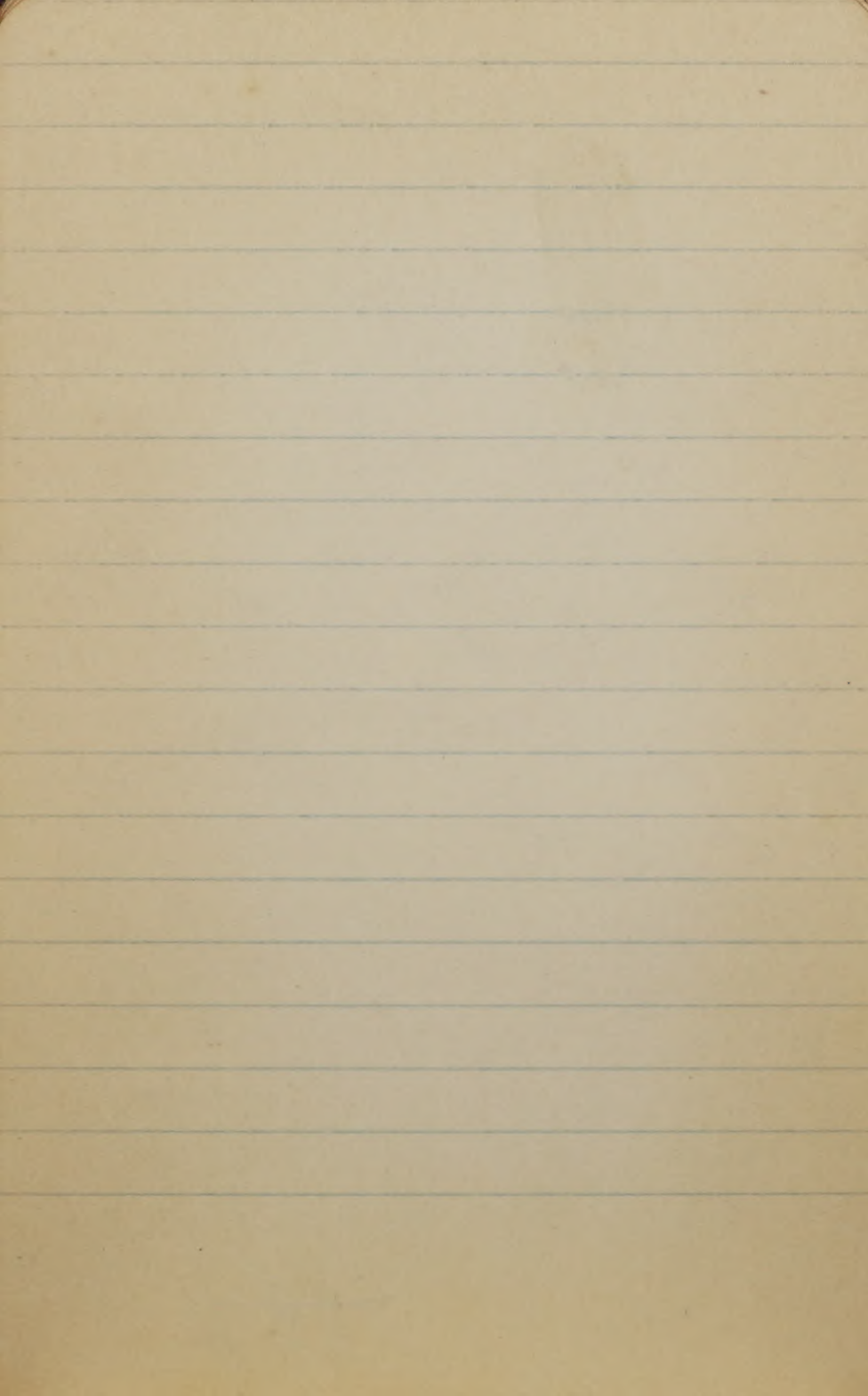
Kobe. 1/12/31

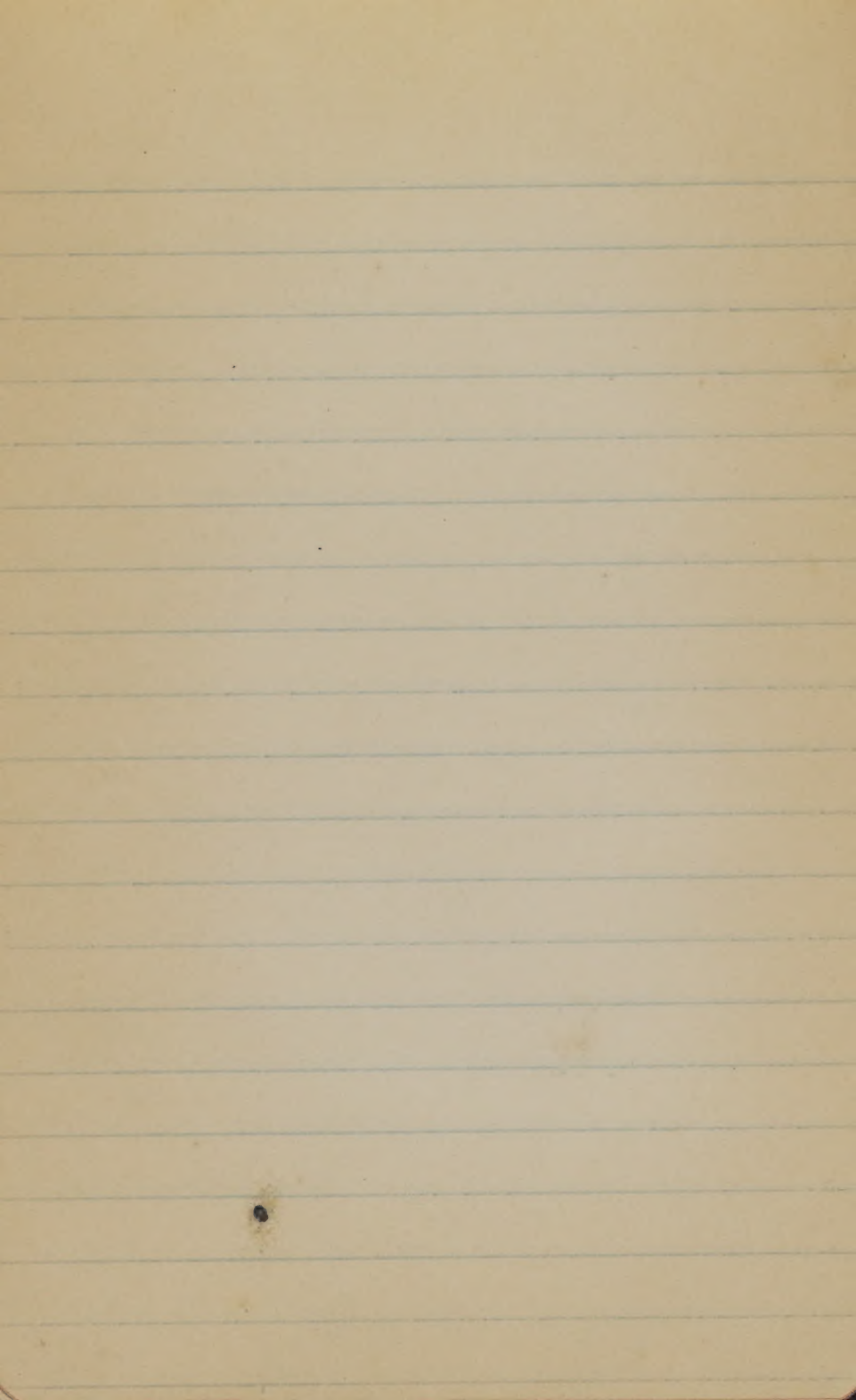
5

54-64 - Close up of packing
vial in Min. Kobe, Japan
1/12/34



681





Wednesday-Oct. 8, 1930.

Dairen Manchuria.

Cool and clear. In the morning went to the office. Day was spent in developing two movie films taken in Chosen, and cleaning, writing up and checking up seed and plant material. The scenic scenes taken in Chosen turned out very good so that we now have a very good complete movie story of the guy bean industry in Chosen.

fields of mung beans.
On the section from
Saireu-Chinchon, the
mung bean is grown very
extensively but mostly
with corn or kaoliang.
Adzuki beans are
not grown very extensively

found per hill this
brown seeded Mesquite
is of the Va. type but has
white pubescence and
has a turning terminal.
The corn had been cut
and removed to the
farm yard.

All through the farm
section, men, women
and children were
pulling out corn and
kaoliang stubble and
roots for winter fuel.
In a section near
Chinchon, some
winter wheat was
coming up. This had
been planted in the
furrows.

Many fields were
noted with small

by throwing shocks into the air and letting the wind blow out the trash. Other farmers were flailing out the seed from sorghum heads. At one farm yard, a light green soybean was threshed and cleaned. This variety with a yellow green was used solely for food. Small lots of any beans are flailed out. Along the road we found some farmers cutting the mesquite soybean which had been planted between hills of corn. Anywhere from 1 to 3 hills of beans had been planted between the corn hills. 8-12 bean plants were

- 1 - Corn - native
- 2 - " " "
- 3 - " " "
- 4 - Soybean - black, brage
- 5 - *Lycopersicon esculentum*
- 6 - *Cassia minor*
- 7 - Juglans
- 8 - Iris
- 9 - *Helianthus*
- 10 - Grass
- 11 - Grass
- 12 - *Sorghum*
- 13 - *Sorghum*
- 14 - Soybean - fl & fr. brage
- 15 - Soybean - green - food
- 16 - *Albizia*
- 17 - *Vicia* sp.
- 18 -
- 19 -

South of Chirichon.
Some of the farmers
were clearing any beans

crops but this very
season produced one
is different from any
we have had.

On a side hill in
a harvested corn field
we found considerable
Aechynomene richness.
This appears somewhat
different than that
collected in Chosen a
few weeks ago. The plants
and seed are much
smaller.

After lunch, about
2.30 P.M. we walked
down the main Dairen
- Chinchun road thru
the farming section.
About one mile outside
of Chinchun, we went
to a small Chinese
farming village.

leaves persist when the
pods are dead ripe.

In a valley section
we found a large
patch of the wild
suy bean growing along
a path. The leaves and
seed are much smaller
than that seen and
collected in Chosen.

In a little Chinese
farming village we
found an abundance
of two varieties of
Golichos lablab growing
on the stone walls. One
variety had long
narrow pods with
large black seeds. It
was thought that we
had tested out about
all varieties of this

of board with an
iron attachment for
shelling 1 run of these
car at a time.

More or less native
and upland cotton
was noted in the section
above the base of the water.
Seed was collected
around the water. of
iris, *hemerocallis* (yellow),
lespedeza cuneata, *guzut*,
and two species of grasses.
In an ancient field of
ray bums we found a
small oblong, much
flattened black seeded
variety that retains
the leaves after the pods
are fully mature. This is
the first time we have
ever seen a black seeded
sort on which the

farm village, we saw
considerable native
corn stored in cribs
or round bins made
of kaoliang stalks.
The farmers were busy
threshing out running
beans with flails.
After flailing the
straw is forked over
loosely and flailed
again. The straw is
forked and raked off
the beans and the
beans cleaned by throw-
ing shovelfuls in the
air and letting the
wind do the cleaning.
Samples of corn
were obtained. For
shelling corn, the
farmers had a peck

Tuesday - Oct. 7, 1930.

Chinchou-Manchuria

Cool and clear.

Left on the 9. P. M. bus
for Chinchou.

Ar. Chinchou 10 P. M.

Left. " 5 P. M.

Ar. Jansen 6 P. M.

We went at once to
the mountain region
where we had collected
plants during the
summer season. With
few exceptions, all the
crops have been harvested
and for the most part
have been hauled to
the farm houses and
stacked about the threshing
floors.

At the base of the mtn
in a small Chinese

Younger from Kohai
was received but is too
dry to try to send to
the U.S.

We returned to the
office and developed,
panoramas, still and
two reels of motion
pictures taken since
leaving Korea. all turned
out very good.

Monday - Oct. 6/1930.
Dairen, Manchuria

Cool and clear. In the morning went to the bus station to take the bus to Chinchow. We found, however, that the bus was crowded and no more passengers taken until the eleven o'clock bus. Today is a Chinese Holiday, known as "Mid-Autumn Festival Day," one of the oldest Chinese Festival days.

We went to the American Consulate where we met Mr. Corville acting in place of Mr. Langdon, Consul. Letters were returned from Kephart, Dorsett & Mahoney. A bundle of Georgia

had been cut before the
seed was bone-half
grown. However, in
some of the gullies some
plants were found
with mature seed,
and four species of
Lupuloga, one vetch
and one of Eriogonum
were collected.

Seed of grasses obtained
by grasses & legumes
from Kingchubing
were written up.

Dr. J. H. - Monograph
2000-000 21130.

Sunday - Oct. 5, 1930.

Dairen - Manchuria.

Cool and clear. In the morning wrote official correspondence wrote Dorsett at Peking.

After lunch I took a short trip up the mountain side south of Dairen to look over the conditions of the wild legumes which we found so abundant in the summer. Much to my regret I found pretty much of the plant material cut and in stacks. On examining some of the plants of the *Lespedeza* in the stacks it was found that the plants

shocks, from Mukden
to Hsingyacheng,
the crops with but few
exceptions were curing
in the fields. In some
regions it appeared
as though Kaoliang
was the only crop
grown for we passed
miles and miles and
it seemed to extend
back to the mountains.
As we passed Hsing-
yacheng we saw
more standing crops
and more fields of
soybeans not yet
mature. Only in one
instance did we see
soybeans being threshed.
Panicum taken.

that the oriental uses
of the soybeans will
be taken up by Europeans
with the possible ex-
ception of Miso.

At Mukden Dr. Miller
left us and Dr. Uga
came on the train to see
us and we found that
he had visited us at
Washington in 1927.

After leaving Mukden
we began to find the
mixed plantings. The
crops here also had
nearly all been harvested.
Occasionally we saw
standing fields of
kashang and soybeans.
All soybeans harvested
were in bundles and
placed in small

in the Amur region that
matures in 75 days. It
was mature at the time
of Dr. Miller's visit there
the middle of August.
Dr. Miller advised
that Germany and
Russia use *Spasskova*
requiring that mixed
flours be used in bread
making and that 87%
should be soybean
flour. She is planning
short visits in China
and Japan to study
soybeans at the principal
stations and is apparently
interested in varieties
and the breeding work.
She does not think

Gene Miller of the
German Community at
Mannheim, Germany
got on the train to
talk soybeans with us
as far as Munkden where
she is staying with
Dr. Olga of the Munkden
High School. Dr. Miller
is devoting her whole
time to the study of
soybeans. She has spent
3 months in Russia
and most of the time
has been spent in the
Amur province where
the Russians are growing
soybeans very extensively
but with very poor results.
The plants are short
and bear but few pods.
There is said to be a
wild soybean growing

placing the bunches of
beans on the carts loosely
while in other cases the
bundles were being placed
on the carts. Below

Karigman we saw a
few fields not yet
harvested, also many
cane fields of beans
with the leaves still on
had been harvested.

No mixed plantings
were observed from
Kungchuhing to Mukden.

The bean fields were
not extensive in size
generally running from
1 to 5 acres but there were
many of them scattered
about with fields of
Kashany & millet.
at Karigman 2230

Saturday, Oct. 4, 1930.
Kungchuling Dairen, Manchuria

Left Kungchuling 9.38 A.M.
Arrived Dairen 9.00 P.M.
Cold and clear.

Left on the 9.30 express
for Dairen. From Kung-
chuling to Kainguan nearly
all of the crops were harvested.
From Kungchuling to
Sangpinkai the soybeans
for the most part had been
hauled to the threshing
yards but from Sangpinkai
to Kainguan the beans were
either in bundles in small
stacks or lying in bunches
as they had been cut. In
some instances we saw
farmers putting the beans
on carts. Some were

varieties for middle
and northern states
conditions especially
from the oil standpoint.

Mösling, Kikai - Nogo - Farm
Sampo - Station
Soul chosen

Morosan Harbin Ch. S. R.

We visited the breeding plots of the agronomy department and saw many very promising selections from native varieties. The plant breeding department is not doing any hybridizing work with any beans but is doing very extensive selection work with the native varieties.

All of the early, and medium varieties had been harvested and were curing in shocks in the farm yard. The series of selections and varieties took very promising and should prove a valuable addition to the Department of Agriculture's collection.

yet mature or threshed
out and cleaned. These
will be sent to us later.

After lunch we returned
to the adjoining farm
fields, where met Mr.
Nakamoto and Mr. Kura-
kishi. We took pictures
of my own working. In
another section of the
farm a large field of
beans were being harvested
so we succeeded in
obtaining a series of
harvesting pictures.
As yet very little thresh-
ing has been done.
Threshing is generally
done by the Manchurian
farmer from the
middle of October to the
middle of November.

seed and grass seed
with which he is working.
These were originally

collected from Mongolia
and North Manchuria.

1. *Vicia cracca*
2. *Astragalus dahuricus*
3. *Vicia amurens*
4. *Vicia amurens* var.
5. *Trifolium lupinaster*
6. *Melilotus macrodon*
7. *Medicago ruthenica*
8. *Agropyron cristatum*
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Several other grasses
and legumes are not

the threshing floors.
The threshing floors
were being rolled to get
them in condition after the
recent heavy rains for
the threshing out of soy-
beans. This community
is growing an improved
variety of soybean
developed by the Kung-
chuking Expt. Sta. It is a
medium large yellow
seed, much larger than
any of the native Manchurian
varieties we have seen.
The plants bear many
4-seeded pods.

After our visit to the
village we went to the
office of Mr. Kosai and
were given fourteen
samples of wild legume

said if we could come
about two-thirty he
would like to go with
us to take some
harvesting scenes.

Mr. Kosai of the forage
crop division of the
Animal Husbandry
Department sent for
us. We went to the
forage crop experimental
plots and saw some
excellent grasses collected
from Mongolia and
Manchuria. After
looking over the various
plots we went to a
small Chinese farm
village out of the leased
territory. This village
had large stacks
of hay bales around

say bean. After writing
her that we were leaving
for Dairen, early tomorrow
morning, we received
a return wire stating
she would come as far
as Kaniyama and be
with us as far as
Mukden.

With Mr. Murakami
we visited the laboratory
where soy bean selections
are being thrashed out.
We were told that the
complete set of varieties
(about 500) would be
ready for us about the
latter part of November.
Harvesting and handling
of soy beans would be
carried on in the after
noon and Mr. Murakami

Friday, Oct. 3, 1930
Kungshuling, Manchuria

Cold and clear. In the morning went to the experiment sta. where we met Mr. Murakoshi and Mr. Nakamoto. We were advised by Mr. Murakoshi that a wire had come from Dr. Oga, of the High School, Mukden stating that a Mrs. Meidder, a professor in a German college desired to get in touch with Mr. Morse with regard to soybean work. The German government had sent her to Manchuria, China and Japan to investigate the utilization of the

hulls from running
beans is an important
by-product. It is said
that in the manufacture
of running bean novellas
and cornicelli that
the running bean hulls
bring a greater profit
to the manufacturer
than the novellas or
cornicelli. The ranch
farmer has no soft
pork problem as he
desires soft pork. No
hams or bacon are
made, the best thing
used fresh.

Bromus inermis also
gives very good results.
Calamagrostis epigeios
he said had been tried
but did not give very
good results.

He also met Mr. Kochi
in charge of animal
investigations. He stated
that Manchurian
farmers do not feed
sorghums to hogs but
do use considerable soy-
bean cake after the
first six months feed-
ing. During the first
six months hogs are
fed chiefly kaoliang
bran, then soy bean
cake is fed mixed
with the bran. It was
also learned that the

principal Manchurian crops. The other was on the agricultural implements used by the Manchurian farmer.

We were taken to a lunch given by a member of the experimental station here and had an excellent Japanese meal.

After lunch we went to see Mr. Kosai, the forage crop expert of the Animal Husbandry Department. He has

14 samples of grasses and legumes for us and will send more later in the season. One of the best forage grasses is *Bromus ciliatus*.

during the latter part
of October and in
November. The shipping
season reaches its
height during December
and January, beginning
about the middle of
November.

Throughout Manchuria
the Chinese gather the
roots and stubble of
ryegrass, baidiao and
willet for fuel. This
is generally done in
November after the
threshing is over.

We have given some
bulletins on Manchurian
Agriculture. One was
by Mr. Murakoshi
giving maps showing
distribution, acreage
and production of the

with Mr. Whitehouse.
The soybeans in the
Kungchuling district
have been harvested.
The beans for the most
part were harvested
during the past few
days. Although all of
the fields were not fully
mature, the fields were
harvested as the farmer
dare not leave any
beans in the field as
they will be stolen.
The plants are left to
cure in the field for
about a week and then
are carted to the threshing
floor and placed in
stacks. Most of the
threshing is done

Thursday, Oct. 2, 1930.
Kungchuling, Manchuria

Cold & cloudy. Rained
hard all night. In the
morning up to 10 it
drizzled. About 9.30
we went to the Kung-
chuling exp. sta. where
we met Mr. Nakamura
the Director and Mr.
Nobuo Murakoshi. The
latter just returned a
few days ago from the
U.S. where he spent a
year of post graduate
study at the University
of Wisconsin. He was at
Washington during
March where he met
Mr. Ryerson and also
visited the Bell station

the plants about 5 in
apart.

After our visit to the
farm we went to the
farming section. The
sorghums had all been
hauled to the farm
yards close some of the
fields. Chinese men,
women, and children
were pulling sorghum
stubble and roots for
fuel.

It began to rain
so we returned to the
inn and packed up.

Left Kungshan at
5.33 P.M. and arrived
at Kungshing 7.55 P.M.
Rained all during
our trip to Kungshing.

from running to run
down. The crotches in
the Kangman district
come mostly from the
Shantung Province.

In one of the laboratory
rooms, there were

8 working on the
single plant selections
made by Mr. Kohfuker.

The following notes are
recorded on each plant -
Station No.

Height of plant;

Height; No. of pods, color
of Pods, Pods No. with 1 seed,
2 seed, 3 seed, and 4 seed.

Height of seed, color of
seed, husk, color of hilum
leaf branches.

In the field the plant
selections are planted
in 24 in. rows and

field and didn't re-
turn until after lunch.
When we returned after
lunch with cameras
they again walked to
another field but we
managed to get some
stills, movies, and
panoramas.

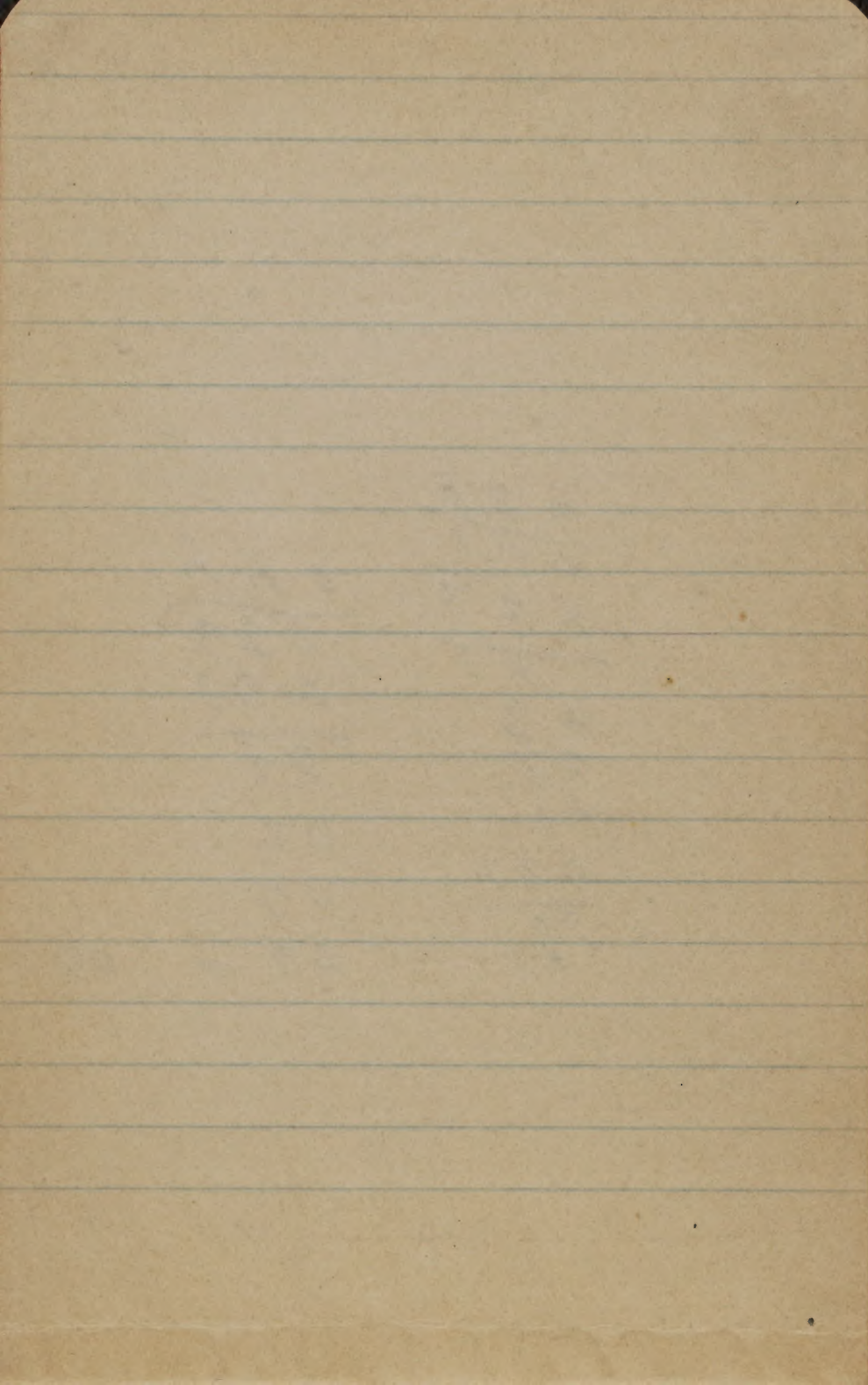
The harvesting of the
beans is done by contract.
The contractor is given
a certain time to have
the beans harvested and
gets a bonus if the work
is done in that time.
But if it runs over
he has to pay a penalty
for each day over time.
The coolies under the
contractor receive 40
sen per day and work

Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1930.

Kaiyuan Manchuria.

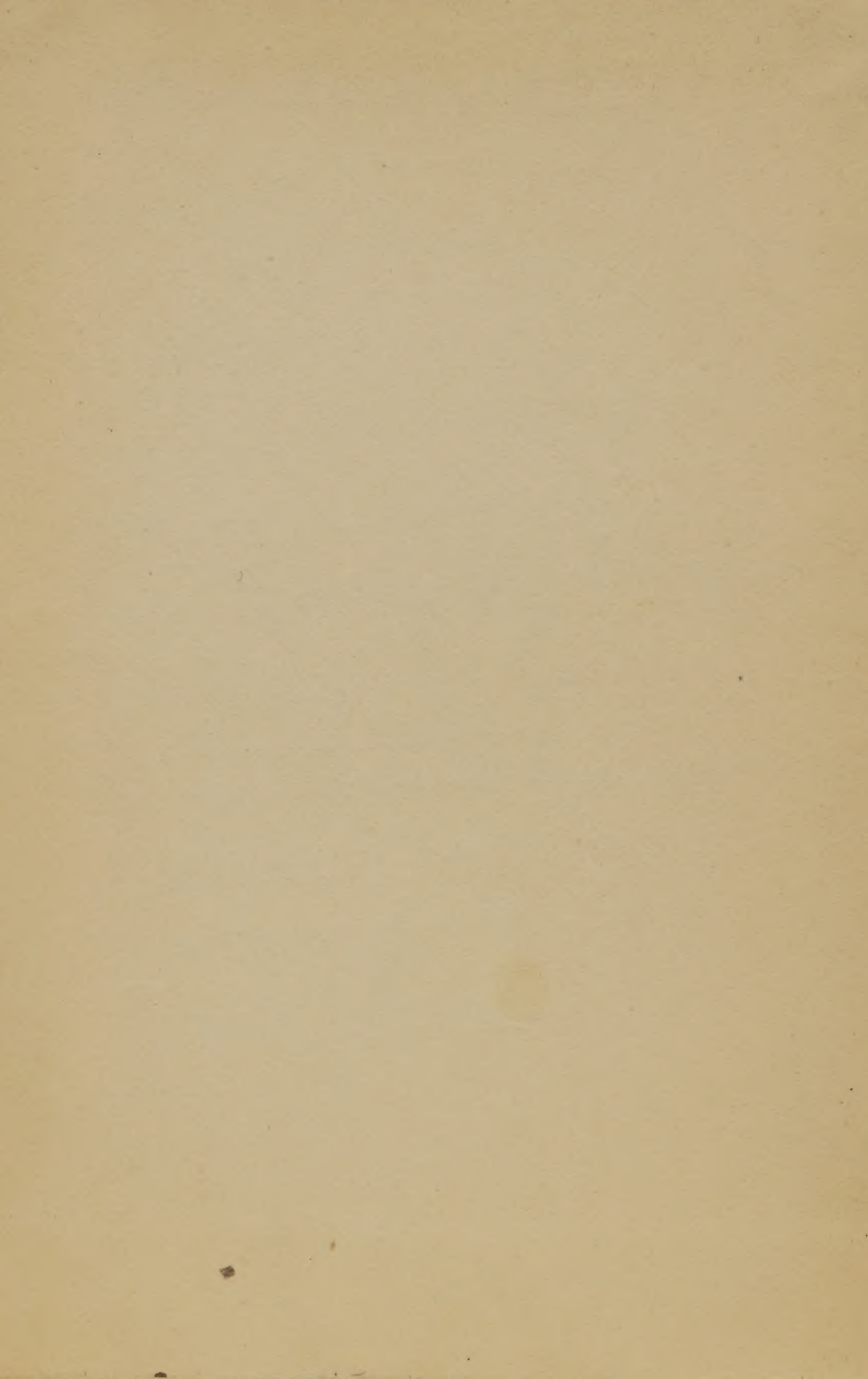
Clear and cool. Rained very hard during the night. Mr. Kafuka called shortly after 9 A.M. and took us out to the soybean seed farm. We were shown some excellent fields of improved Manchurians. This increased seed fields are for the distribution of seed to farmers in the Kaiyuan district.

Chinese coolies were cutting beans in some of the large fields. One picture was taken of a coolie cutting beans and then the whole bunch walked out of the



$$\begin{array}{r}
 30 \quad - \quad 60 \\
 \quad 60 \\
 \quad 20 \\
 \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 160 \\
 280 \\
 \hline
 440
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14 \\
 \hline
 20 \\
 280 \\
 14 \\
 \hline
 16 \\
 84 \\
 \hline
 14 \\
 224 \\
 \hline
 160 \\
 \hline
 384
 \end{array}$$



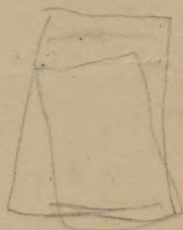
16 cts a catty
Tou-chiah - no
(Natto) fried in oil
with sesame, Ssu Chuan

(dried black) soy
Tou chiah Chiang Hsi
32 cts. a catty

Note Books.

Oct.

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written up

Oct 1/1930

